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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-30 P.M.				
5th Sept	ARCADIA	6803	MACEDONIA	10519
12th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
19th "	ARCADIA	6803	MONGOLIA	6505
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6803	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

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T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10519		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	6505
T. 8th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

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SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. "
ORIANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. "
KWRA	3,848	Schmitz	24th Dec. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	21st Jan. 1909

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KWRA	3,848	Schmitz	9th Oct, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	6th Nov. "

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KAGESHIMA MARU	—	T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
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LHASA	2,171	Fri. 4th Sept.	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

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1st September, 1908.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
PERSIA	8,496	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,898	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KOSMOPOLITA	5,301	A. Favetti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4982	M. Dabcevich	15th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

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CHROMIA	A. Tait	6,716	24th "
NUMIDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Stafio Abrey	6,388	24th "
ELYSIA	A. Haig	6,950	11th Nov "

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Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
° KAISER	7800	Pohlenz	11th Sept,
† PRASIDENT	3400	Muhlbauer	21st "
° REICHSTAG	2100	Jacobsen	2nd Oct.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has bern opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a soilor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a sign that the Empire has reconized, and does ecognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England. But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English bookselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England", and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostvn T. Piggot Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter. Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaset of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and soldiers of the Empire.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A valuable mechanic of Indian News, par excellence entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 10 per annum.

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WALNUTS	6	4	Do.

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'PAISLEY' FLOUR'
(TRADE MARK)
The sure Raising Powder
mixed 1 part with 6 parts of ordinary flour makes the Best Cake Flour. It makes light, digestible cakes at little cost. The large-sized tin contains sufficient "Paisley Flour" for half a stone of ordinary flour.
Recipes in every tin.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best **BLOOD** PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1833. **SARSAPARILLA**
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get **N.B.** the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus **WILKINSON'S** are upon every GENUINE *bottle*.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD,**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

Mellin's Food
UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.
MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS
A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.
Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd: Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.
Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.
HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.
MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A. Cantab), Bar-at-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab; Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Punjab Oxford Press Co., Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.
1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent at per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.
Drafts granted on and Bills and Railway Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.
For further particulars please Apply to—
FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Poochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bankok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Honolulu.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

SPECIAL OFFER.
COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horisontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY.	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD PCISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

NOTICE.
THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.
Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

FOR SALE.
2ND HAND almost new RUBBER TYRE ENGLISH VICTORIA, LANDEAU, VISA-VIS and BROUGHAM, brand-new for sale.
Apply to
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
18 Bank Street,
Fort.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.
THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),
IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

JARRAHWOOD.
JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to
Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Manager.
Telephone No. 838.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory on approval, on ten days' approval, our highest grade
Mead Coventry Flyers
at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.
LATEST MODELS **£3.10 to £9**
Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Cradle Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.
Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.
ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free Art Catalogues and our Special Offer on Sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

'HIPPACEA'

TOUCHES THE SPOT!
And is a Veterinary Homoeos for all purposes.
'HIPPACEA' should be kept in every home and stable, for Mange, Eczema, Ear Canker, Cuts, Bites, and all Skin Irritations and Diseases, Sprains, Strains, Sore Backs and Shoulders, Broken Knees, Curbs, Splints, Cracked Heels, Grease, Warbles, Sore Udders and Teats.
If out Hunting or Shooting always carry some 'HIPPACEA' with you, as you never know when an accident may happen to your horse or dog. 'HIPPACEA' is quite free from all poisonous matter,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sanctoria 2378 tons, Captain W. K. Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Ujina 3426 tons, Captain G. LeBrocq arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Persia, 3779 tons Captain G. Bartole will sail to-day for Trieste &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Sutherland 2277 tons Captain W. Parlett will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Hansa Line steamer Lindenfels 3525 tons Captain G. Kenneweg sailed yesterday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Baron Ardrossan 2774 tons Captain S. C. Kennedy sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same botton bargo.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Rajah, 3634 tons Captain O. J. Morgan arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Karachi with ballast. She sailed yesterday for Batavia with the Bandmann Opera Company on board.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.....R I Marine In the Stream.
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—August 31.

Argyll.....2205 Robinson .....
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....P Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
Glenmatis.....2329 Davies.....James Mackintosh & Co
Calcutta .....2944 Young .....Bombay Co
City of Lucknow2371 Bryek.....K N & Co
Dumra.....762 Cob .....M M & Co
Firooze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Fultala.....2702 Allen .....M M & Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Heathdene.....2277 Tippett N F...G Mackintosh & Co
Inchborva...2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Birley Bank....2062 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar .....466 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Mazagon.....3279 Lowe .....M M & Co
Martin.....2433 Archer .....
Nowmel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Ocana 3507Hayword ...Shanghai...27-10P & O S N Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tine Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasar ...2555 Bevill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam ...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah .....Shah S N Co
Strathgarry.....1840Stanhope .....
Sanctoria.....2378 Ward .....
Ujina.....3426 Brocq .....M M & Co
Xima .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
Zoroaster.... 2376 Wickham .....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan MacIver	2418	Redford	Madras	2-9	F Muir & Co
B Bardiana	2600	...Davies	.....	Dankerk	10-9	M M & Co
D&E Colaba	3899	...Robertson	...M'borough	7-9	M M & Co
F Wistow Hall	2193	Meria ...Lpool	...	5-9	K Nixon & Co
G Hild	...1145	...Salvesen	...Singpore	1-9	F F C & Co
H Haidari	1563	Delorme	...Mauritius.	2-9	B & P S N Co
M Caledonia	5529	Tocque	.London.	12-9	...P & O Co
N Strathblane	2829	Smith	Philedelphia	...	9	R A Willes
O Ahmadi	...1540	Hughes	R.S. Ports	14-9	B & P S N Co
P Hampton	2780	Courtney	New Port	8-9	K Nixon & Co
Q Monsoori	1735	Hanna.....	R S Ports	2-9	B & P S N Co

M W D D

Urlana	3384	Robertson	...N F	...M M & Co
H W V D					
Lhasa	949	McDiarmid	...K'chi	...4 9	M M & Co
Offside.					
P Conriland	...760	Ebrahim	.. Reparing...	Bo S N Co Ld
R W P D					
Isaravati	513	Fakeera	...W'cas	...2-9	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	...B'nagar	2-9	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Shamsudin	Repairing	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	...524	Mahomed G	Ports	2-9	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Olympi...3269	Osborne	L'pool	5-9 W & A G & Co
3	Oriental...3085	Snow	Shanghai	1-9 P & O Co
5	Meaton Hall. 2777	Prowse	Newport	5-9 K N & Co
7	Persia ...3779	.....	Bartol...Triest	2-9...A L S N Co
9	Trifels...3020	...Eggert...	K'chi	3-9 W & A G & Co
12	Egypt 4178	Summers	London	26-9 P & O Co
15	Nerbudda... ...1960	Butter.....	Bus'eh	1-9M M & Co
16	Alavi...2324	Hill.....	Jeddah	...24-9 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Rajah s.....	Morgan	Karachi. Aug. 29
31	Sanctoria s	Ward	Calcutta, Aug.19
	Ujina s.....	Brocq	Calcutta, Aug.19

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Africa s	Morrison	Persian Gulf, &c
	Baron Ardrossan s	Kennedy	Karachi
	Rajah s	Morgan	Batavia
	Lindenfels s	Kenneweg ...	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.

Steamer Sutherland Parlett for Calcutta.
" Persia, Bartole for Trieste &c.

The Steamer Dumra, for Persian Gulf, &c. began to load yesterday.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN SUNDAY AUGUST 23.

ARRIVALS. Date	Vessels.	From	DEPARTURE. Date	To
June 21	Petronia	Copenhagen	Aug.	
July 9	H. M. S. Dinapore (Port Gun Boat)	Sea		
13	H. M. S. Philomel	Perim	17	Malta
31	Silver Spray	Southampton		
Aug. 5	Tuna	Perim		
6	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Perim	21	Perim
13	R. N. Colonna	Ras Alula		
15	Queda	Calcutta		
	Falcon	Berrera	17	Somali Coast
	H.M. S. Proserpine	Colombo		
16	Meyun	Perim	17	Perim
	Victoria	London	16	Sydney
	Keneh	Suez	18	Suez
17	Cowrie	Polo Sambo	17	Parawle Point
	Mozaffari	Bombay	19	Jeddah
	Markgraf	Hamburg	17	Durban
	Prinz Ludwig	Yokonama		Bremen
	Lindanfels	New York	20	Calcutta
	Woodcock	Hodeidah	18	Mucalla
18	Black Prince	Colombo		Port Said
	H. M. S. Gibraltar	Plymouth	19	Sydney
	Africa	D'Jibouti		
19	Binger	D'Jibouti	20	D'Jibouti
	Flavio Gioia	Mussawa	19	Mussawa
	Clan Stuart	Coconada	20	London
20	Dunera	London		Calcutta
	Bussorah (in Tow of) S. Tug "Hebonia"	Antwerp	22	Bussrah
	H. M. S. Seaadar	Dar el Slam		
	Persia	Bombay	20	London
21	Khalif	Zanzibar	21	Hamburg
	Clifton Hall	Cardiff		
22	R. Rubattino	Bombay	22	Genoa
	Falcon	Somali Coast		
	Manchuria	Calcutta	23	London

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
7	Overdale	Calcutta
14	Nairn	Calcutta
23	Nonsuch	Calcutta
27	Katteratum	Antwerp
27	Upada	Rangoon
29	Trantenfels	Middlesbro
27	Clan Macfarlane	Liverpool

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Moyori Maru, left Moji for Hongkong on the 29th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's. Steamer Salazie, left Colombo for Bombay on 30th August and she is expected here on 2nd September at 1 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS AUG. 31.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia s—79 cwts gum P. Jethabhoy.

HANDS.

The face is popularly supposed to be the index of character writes May Byron in a Home contemporary. There it is, plain and palpable to all men you can't suppress it, or effect any radical alteration in it; if you make shift to conceal it with a veil, or a heard and moustache, as the case may be, you only do so half-heartedly and ineffectually. For these very reasons you have learned to manage and regulate it. You can look horribly serious when you are meditating some dynamitic joke; you can smile and smile and be a villain. But the hands are quite another story. Which of us can disguise his hands? They are the most tell-tale, traitorous things imaginable. If they can possibly give you away they really enjoy doing so. However you dissemble them in gloves, or smother them in muffs, or incarcerate them in pockets; sooner or later they emerge—to your undoing and confusion. You endeavour to conciliate them at all costs and hazards. The most previous jewels that earth affords shall be wrought into dazzling rings to adorn and placate your hands; they will merely accept them as their due. You invoke the aid of manicurists and beauty doctors. Polishes and perfumes and whitening unctions are requisitioned, sleeping gloves and exorbitant soaps, and goodness knows how much more. If you be an Oriental, you tint your nails with rosy henna; if a Celestial, you give them "carte blanche" to grow and silver shields to guard them; if a Polynesian, you doctor them with betel-nut. And after all this you expect some reciprocative courtesy. But no. Your hands may still destroy your dearest hopes by trembling at the wrong moment—may squander your most vaulting ambition by displaying their incurably plebeian shape—they may upset the apple-cart in short a dozen different ways and you can neither pacify, punish, nor prevent them. Moreover, they never forget their—and your—early struggles. It is useless for you to pose as a Vere-de-Vere when they can at any moment hold you up to contumely real or imagined as in the story of the man who during one of those ghastly silences that sometimes sweep across a dinner table, remarked jocosely to his neighbour, "Awful pause!" "And so'd yours be," she retorted, savagely, "if you'd worked like me when you was young!" Was it not Dean Swift who replied to the Irish parson complaining that he had so much glebe on his hands: "Just what I had noticed!" But even whiteness unblemished may occasionally land one in disaster; take the case of the short-sighted man who stuck his fork into the hand of the charming creature next him. "Pardon me," he observed, "my bread, I think!"

However, this is taking one's hands at their lowest estimate. After all they have their uses. They are synonymous with all that we know of work—perhaps this is one reason of our covert resentment against them, for, oddly enough, in nearly every tongue there is but one word for work and pain. The primal curse still colours our view of labour. And the hands are essential to every species of labour. Whether they belong to what the nervous orator addressed as "horny-handed tons of soil," on to the glibbest and adroitest professor of legerdemain—whether, as mailed fists, they go forth to battle, or, utilised to tender uition, they instruct the young idea, finger by finger, in the mysteries of counting up to ten—the hands are ubiquitous in travail. Even as the implements and instruments of the brain, they are indispensable; no doubt there is a man here and there who does all his literary work by dictation, but how much such a one must lose of the unquestionable inspiration which lurks in the lowly inkpot! From that very spring of Castaly, the most magic vapours are exhaled—the mere dipping of your pen may evoke an immortal echo. And nobody can say as much for the lethal click, click, click of a typewriter. But even to hold a pen the hand must be trained cajoled, persuaded—as many a hapless infants shall hear witness.

It must be remembered, too, that one's hands literally hold one's destiny. They are, in cheiromantic lore, neither more nor less than maps whereon your future is displayed in linear hieroglyphics. "They" know what it all means, no doubt; but you don't: that's where they score off you again. So you have to cross a gipsy's palm with silver, or a Bond-street sorcerer's with gold, to discover what secrets, pleasant or unpleasant, your hands are hoarding up against you. And—to the initiated, not to you—they can be garrulous of your character, exposing all your little frailties in a score of ways you never suspected by means of the "moons" on your nails, the size, shape, smoothness or roughness of your fingers, the relative length of your thume-joints, and so on "ad infinitum."

Yet there are hands whose whole purport and achievement is dear and holy. Hands of blessing—baby hands groping at the very fibres of one's heart—the never-to-be-forgotten touch of vanished hands that thrills us yet down scores of empty years. As by their means alone, when the tongue refuses utterance we express horror, pity, reprobation—so of them we demand expression of the deepest, most unspeakable emotions. The pressure of a hand in friendship or in affection—how far it goes beyond mere words or looks! The hand-and-heart of popular phrase are much more at one that we conjecture. And for all true lovers the ideal path through life is that wherein, like children, they travel hand-in-hand: a twofold cord that is not quickly broken.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bharao Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 31st August 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	nil.	...	.....	nil.	nil.
Teheran ...	31	1	p. m.	1	40
Suez	31	2	30 p. m.	0	30

NOTICES.

Cable Djedda Souakim interrupted (28-7-08).
Cable Aden Massouat interrupted (29-7-08).
Turkish Route Interrupted beyond Bassora (29-8-08).
Mediterranean Route to Siam right (30-8-08).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SOUNDY.—August 31, the Queen's Mansions, the wife of H. C. Soundy, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FERGUSSON.—August 24, at Abbottabad, the wife of Capt. A. C. Fergusson, R. A., of a son.

LEWIN—August 23, at Dalhousie, to Lieutenant and Mrs. E. H. Lewin, 40th Punjabis, a daughter.

MILWRIGHT—August 22, at Rawalpindi, the wife of C. F. Milwright, S. and T. C., of a son.

DEATHS.

STRACEY—August 26, at Tumarkod, Guntur District, Malcolm George Russel, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Stracey, Forest Department, aged 11 months.

WHETTON—August 27, at Prospect Lodge Perambur, Madras, Samuel Benjamin, Chargeman, S. M. Ry. aged 52 years.

M. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 54m.; High water, 2-6m., 2-8s; Low water, 4-47m., 8-18s.

Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m.

Opening of the Hedjaz Railway: Illuminations in Mahomedan mosques and streets.

Football, the Harwood League matches.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, September 2.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Company, 17 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p. m. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 53m.; High water, 2-45m., 2-41a.; Low water, 8-20m.; 8-54a.

Thursday, September 3.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 10 p.m. Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 53m.; High water, 3-35m., 3-24a.; Low water, 9-6m., 2-45a.

Friday, September 4.—Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 52m.; High water, 4-42m., 4-23a.; Low water, 9-17m., 11-3a.

Saturday, September 5.—Cricket, Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Poona, away "B" Team vs. New High School, home. Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 51m.; High water, 6-12m., 5-43a.; Low water, 9-35a.

Sunday, September 6.—12th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 7-45m., 7-15a. Low water, 0-31m., 2-8s.

Monday, September 7.—Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 49m.; High water, 8-55m., 8-38s; Low water, 1-54m.; 3-9s.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.—To-day the whole of Bohra community will be entertained by Mr. Esmalji Ebramji Nagri in honour of the opening of the Hedjaz Railway.

THE JAINS AND THEIR RELIGIOUS MEDAL.—One silver Medal is offered for public competition by Mr. Jain Vaidya Sahib, M.R.A.S., M.A.S., etc., for the best essay in English on "The Jains and their Religion." The essay must cover some twelve pages of a printed pamphlet. The essay judged to be the best, will be printed in pamphlet form. Essays will not be returned. They should reach the above-named gentleman, at Jaipur, Rajputna, by the 30th September next.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D.," and Officers, the Military Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March.....	Entry of the Gladiators ...Fucik
Selection	The Country Girl.....Monckton
Valse	Red Roses .....Franz Lehar
Intermezzo ..	The Sweeps .....P Rubea
Selection	Havana .....Leslie Stuart
Galop.....	Ceach Horn .....Hans

DEPARTURES.

Per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Persia," Sept. 1.

Passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Persia", from the Victoria Dock No. 7 to-day 10-45 a.m sharp:—

Aisha, Mrs
Dombrowski, Revd M A
Heatges, Revd D
Grey, Miss
Kreyer Col and Mrs T
Kreyer, Miss
Klett, Mrs M
Kraus, Prof A
Lefert, Revd Fr
Peckstaller, Revd Theo
Parmanand Doctor
Rambhoj, Datoa Chandri, Mr
Samiah, Mrs
Schmidt, Mr L
Simpfendorfer Mr and Mrs 2 children and infant
Tomasich, Mrs Marie
Vipan, Mr W H
Wheeler, Miss

THE death has taken place in a Dover common lodging-house of Mr. John Caldwell Lees, the eldest son and heir of Sir Harcourt James Lees, Bart., of Black Rock, County Dublin. Mr. Lees, who was forty-seven years of age, had had an adventurous life, having served with the Chartered Company's forces in South Africa, and travelled a great deal in South America and various parts of the world. He had been at Dover about six years. The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at Dover learns that recently all expenses incurred on his behalf were paid through a firm of London solicitors. Mr. Lees died on Thursday, Aug. 6, and was buried at Dover. The Lees baronetcy dates from 1804, the first baronet having served with the British troops in Germany under the Marquess of Granby, and being subsequently private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Secretary for War, and Secretary of the Post Office in Ireland,

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

The depression which centred between Pendra and Sambalpur, yesterday, continued to move in a north-westerly direction and is now in Bundelkhand, and the adjacent Districts to the South. It has been the cause of heavy rain in these areas, Saugor reporting a fall of eleven inches, and light rain in the rest of the Central Provinces, excluding the Western and Southern Districts.

The depression in North Rajputana has moved slightly northward and has again caused nearly general rain in Rajputana, East and North Punjab and Kashmir.

There has also been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and on the West Coast of the Peninsula.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Yamethin, three inches; Lashio, one and a half inches; Ranchi and Hazaribagh, two inches; Jhansi, one and a half inches; Chakrata, one inch; Dehra Dun, and Roorkee, three-quarters of an inch; Ludhiana, half an inch; Sialkot, four inches; Leh, Sonemarg, Srinagar and Gulmarg, half an inch; Sutna, two inches; Nowgong and Jubbulpore, three inches; Saugor, eleven inches; Pachmarhi, one and a half inches; Cuddapah, one inch.

Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in nearly the whole country; temperature is normal, or in defect, and in North-West India humidity is generally in excess.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, and local rain in Upper Burma, North-East India, South and West of the United Provinces, Punjab and Kashmir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAWNAGAR, AUGUST 29.

The rain that fell, on Sunday last was general, having extended from Junagad to Sihore—a stretch of 112 miles. Since then the rain appears to have confined its energy between Junagad and Khakharia. Junagad having received during past week 1 inch 7 cents, Jelalser 99 cents, Khakaria 1 inch 10 cents, Chital 50 cents, Dhola 0·84 inch, Bhownagar 0·12 inch, Dhassa 2 inches. The days are hot while during the small hours of the morning we feel cold. Since Thursday the much wanted break in the weather has occurred. Bajri and jowari crops are damaged. These could have perished long ago for occasional sunshine and heavy breeze that they have been hitherto able to hold on. Same insects called "matchhia" have also damaged the cotton crops at several points. Cultivators are experiencing great difficulty in getting grain for sowing purposes, even at the cost of Rs. 2-8-0 per maund. They are moreover reluctant to draw upon it from outside the Kathiawar as it is will cost still a good deal more. If the break continues everything will be all right.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 31st AUGUST 1908.

Amritsar.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Fine weather badly wanted.

Hansi.—Showery. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food grains doing well.

Delhi.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton in high grounds doing well, but poor on low land.

Agra.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain.

Cawnpore.—Cotton plants want fine weather.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Break needed generally. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain and want fine weather.

Amraoti.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want fine weather and crop making slow progress.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton crop making good progress. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up. Break needed generally. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants flourishing and look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding.

Viramgam.—Showery.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and crop prospects improving.

Dholera.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton sowing begun.

Bhavnagar.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—More rain wanted generally. Looks like clearing up. Food-grains doing well.

Bellary.—Rain so far insufficient for agricultural purposes. Food-grains sowing backward.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla in Cts	Esplanade in Cts	Fort in Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered.....	63·88	60·86	60·06	45·90
Monday, 31st August.....	0·03	0·03	0·01	0·01
Total.....	63·91	60·89	60·07	45·91
Up to same date last year...	90·00	94·07	95·15	97·52

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 31ST AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 31st August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been general in the Central and East Punjab, Lahore records 1·94 inches, Sirsa 0·15 inch, Ambala 0·25 inch and Delhi 0·28inch. Skies are heavily overcast in the north and north-eastern districts and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture in the east but is damper than usual elsewhere. Temperature has fallen generally but is normal during day at Ambala and Delhi but in moderate to large defect at the other stations, the deficiency at Lahore amounting to 18°; at night it is normal. Winds are north-north-westerly at Multan and north-easterly to south-easterly over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 1·40 inches of rain and Agra 0·57 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall and normal elsewhere. Temperature is generally equal to the average. Winds are north-easterly to easterly.

Sind and Rajputana.—General rain has fallen in Rajputana. Ajmer has had 0·40 inch and Kotah 0·26 inch. Skies are lightly clouded in Upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is generally lower than usual, but night temperature is high at Jacobabad and normal at the other stations. Winds are easterly at Jacobabad and westerly over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies remain heavily overcast in West Central India and north Gujarat, but moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is normal or in defect but the minimum is equal to the average. Winds are north-westerly at Indore and west-north-westerly at Bhuj, but south-westerly at the other stations.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general except in the western districts; Saugor has had a very heavy fall of 10-80 inches, Jubbulpore 3·45 inches, Hoshangabad 0·47 inch, Nagpur 0·60 inch and Raipur 0·28 inch. Skies are generally heavily overcast. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Day temperature has fallen and is now in large defect except in the area of heaviest rainfall. Where it has risen and is now normal; night temperature is normal over the whole division. Winds are south-westerly to west-north-westerly.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has received 0·62 inch, Mormugao 0·18 inch and Karwar 0·47 inch. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay reports a westerly wind, but the other stations have calms.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average and temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay is shown to-day over the districts represented by Saugor and Jubulpore but it is very shallow and may fill up during the day as the Arabian Sea current is very weak. It has, however, caused heavy rainfall in its neighbourhood in the Central Provinces and fairly heavy falls in the adjacent districts of the United Provinces.

Rainfall has been general in the south-east and Central Punjab and Rajputana. On the West Coast the precipitation continues light.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Central Provinces and Rajputana; local rain in West Central India and on the West Coast. A few falls may occur in Gujarat.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (30th)	97·1	78·6	...	0·00
Jask	91·8	79·3	...	0·00
Muskat (30th)	94·8	85·1	...	0·00
Multan	92·3	78·0	...	5·17
Rawalpindi	84·4	72·6	...	37·22
Lahore	80·4	73·2	0·94	28·94
Sirsa	90·8	75·6	0·15	20·88
Ambala	92·0	74·5	0·25	16·98
Delhi	88·7	78·2	0·28	36·98
Agra	?	78·0	0·57	32·20
Mainpuri	91·3	77·6	...	23·41
Jhansi	85·0	76·0	1·40	31·31
Cawnpore	89·9	78·0	0·01	28·51
Allahabad	87·6	79·0	...	30·15
Jacobabad	99·6	84·3	...	2·80
Karachi	86·0	75·5	...	5·60
Ajmer	78·9	74·2	0·40	30·41
Jaipur	...	...	...	...
Kotah	85·0	76·6	0·26	33·74
Bhuj	86·1	74·0	...	11·15
Dwarka	84·8	76·2	...	13·30
Veraval	81·7	76·8	...	21·18
Rajkot	90·4	76·2	...	17·83
Bhavnagar Para	92·6	74·5	...	23·38
Surat	85·6	76·6	...	42·16
Ahmedabad	84·6	76·2	...	32·15
Deesa	85·3	74·4	0·01	37·40
Neemuch	83·0	72·7	...	21·82
Indore	76·1	70·1	3·01	23·60
Jubbulpore	85·0	73·3	3·45	54·03
Saugor	83·6	76·0	10·80	41·73
Hoshangabad	80·1	71·9	0·47	33·94
Khandwa	79·2	72·1	...	15·84
Akola	79·2	71·6	0·01	26·59
Amraoti	76·8	70·3	6·07	24·46
Nagpur	77·6	71·6	0·60	38·70
Chanda	79·5	74·5	...	47·15
Raipur	79·7	73·1	0·28	41·31
Bombay	83·7	77·4	0·01	45·91
Ratnagiri	83·6	73·9	0·62	72·75
Mormugao	83·5	74·7	0·18	100·35
Karwar	83·3	?	0·47	129·60
Malvan	89·4	72·1	...	9·13
Ahmednagar	86·9	69·5	...	6·44
Poona	82·1	69·8	...	12·25
Sholapur	89·8	73·9	...	11·32
Bijapur	89·2	69·7	...	4·05
Belgaum	77·8	66·6	0·03	50·84
Aurangabad	84·2	68·2	...	12·63
Nizamabad (Indur)	80·9	71·7	...	32·09
Hyderabad	84·3	72·7	...	17·12
Mangalore	80·7	73·9	0·34	137·45
Calicut	80·3	74·1	0·02	88·15
Cochin	85·7	74·8	0·36	68·86
Colombo	87·5	76·5	0·06	7·81
Masulipatam	90·8	77·6	0·11	12·56
Bellary	93·0	73·3	...	2·25
Cuddapah	99·2	78·1	...	4·21
Madras	97·5	77·5	...	6·81
Bangalore	85·3	63·8	0·03	6·78
Coimbatore	90·4	71·3	...	1·89
Trichinopoly	100·1	77·8	...	3·01
Negapatam	99·9	80·0	...	6·18

In column wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, G=Gale, H=Hurricane.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H = 0·03 (63·91); G. T. H.=0·03 (60·89); St. G. H. =0·01 (60·07); C. P. = 0·00 (45·91). (a) Inclusive of the rainfall (2·52) on the 25th.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 31st August was 29·793 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 86° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

A BOY-RUNNER named McHughey, of the Toronto Young Men's Christian Association, has arrived in New York from that city with a message from its Mayor to the Mayor of New York. Running and walking he covered the distance of 700 miles, in addition to seventy-two miles extra, mainly through mistaking the road, in eleven days and twenty-two hours, an average of sixty-five miles a day of thirteen hours. He started on the morning of July 23 and rested on Sundays. McHughey, who is Scotch by birth, has considerable repute as a Canadian long-distance runner, and was prevented by accident from attending the Olympic Games.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

FROM official information received in Bombay by last mail, it appears that the Lords of the Privy Council, composed of Lord Robertson, Lord Atkinson, Lord Collins, Sir Andrew Scoble and Sir Arthur Wilson, delivered a very important judgment on the question of malicious prosecution in an appeal case before them, Pandit Gaya Parshad versus Sirdar Bhagat Singh.

Sir Andrew Scoble in delivering their Lordships' judgment said this was an action for malicious prosecution. The parties were officials of adjoining estates, the plaintiff being Manager of the Rampur Mathara estate and the defendants being respectively Munsarim and Kanungo of the Boundi division of the Kapurthala estate. The case arose out of a dispute regarding the ownership of some alluvial land lying between the two estates, and the charge was that the plaintiff had taken part in a riot connected with that dispute. The case was sent for trial, when the magistrate dismissed it, adding, "I consider Kapurthala estate entirely to blame in this case and hold that Sirdar Bhagat Singh is responsible for concocting up these riot and theft cases with all the minor complaints." The

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

MR. JUSTICE RAMPINI.

The "PIONEER":—Mr. Justice Rampini is taking leave of India this week, though his actual retirement will not have effect until the 8th November, when the annual vacation of the Calcutta High Court will come to an end. By that time he will practically have completed 44 years' service, a period only exceeded by Sir Henry Prinsep who was in the fiftieth year of his service when he retired in 1904. Since the death of Sir William Burkitt, a few months ago, Mr. Justice Rampini has been senior member of the Civil Service of India; and on his departure only two Civilians will remain who can look back to the 60s. These are Sir George Knox (1865) and Mr. Justice Aikman (1867), both Judges of the Allahabad High Court. Outside what is known as the "Bengal Establishment" there is no one with similar records of service: in Madras the local post of honour is filled by a Civilian of 1871, and in Bombay by one of so modern a year as 1876. Hereafter, as the 60 years' ago limit comes into force, Judges of the High Courts will not have indefinite lien on their appointments, and the true veterans of the Service will be found among Lieutenant-Governors and Members of Council. There will be younger men on the Bench all round, a change which will improve promotion in the Judicial branch. It cannot be said, however, of the present senior Civilian in India that he has lingered beyond the time when he was capable of doing his best work for he has officiated twice as Chief Justice of Bengal of late years and the manner in which he has discharged the duties of that post has shown that he rightly enjoys the full confidence of the Bar and the public in Calcutta. He enjoys the faculty of applying the experience gained during his long service, while his activity in circles outside the High Court has been as great as ten years ago. The farewell entertainments of which he has lately been the recipient disclose the esteem in which he is held by the various communities in Bengal and the regret felt at his approaching departure. In an early stage of his career Mr. Justice Rampini showed that judicial work had an attraction for him. In 1875 he was appointed a District and Sessions Judge; and, after acting as Legal Remembrancer, he took furlough in order to be called to the Bar. His connection with the High Court began in 1888, when he acted as Judge and he was confirmed in the appointment in 1893. His service on the Bench has, therefore, been a long one; but Government have found him additional employment on more than one occasion. He was made a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council in 1902 in order to assist in the revision of the Code of Civil Procedure, but the Bill to consolidate the Code was shelved for a time. As a recognised authority on Tenancy law he was appointed by Sir Andrew Fraser president of a committee of experts to deal with proposals for amending the Bengal Act. His draft bill was accepted and passed without any revival of old controversies though the matter was a difficult one to handle. The Lieutenant-Governor paid a special tribute to him in the Legislative Council, dwelling upon the confidence with which he inspired zamindari revenue officers and members of the Bar with whom he had co-operated by his great knowledge of the subject, his fairness and uprightness. The value of this Act of 1907 in disposing of matters which led to constant friction between landlord and tenant has been generally acknowledged and it has been adopted this year by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam. As an author Mr. Justice Rampini has published several legal works which show that his store of learning was a large one, and his edition of the Bengal Tenancy Act has run through three editions. He has given much of his time to the University matters, while as founder of the Indian Society of Oriental Art and vice-President of the Calcutta Historical Society he has employed his leisure profitably for Calcutta. An accomplished linguist in the vernaculars of Bengal and Upper India he has been President of the Board of Examiners since 1898, a post which involves very responsible work of a technical kind. It is the practice to consider Judges of the High Courts as usually outside the circle of those honours and rewards which Government bestow so liberally upon the executive services, and plain knighthood is the most they can expect as a general rule. Mr. Justice Rampini, in spite of the good work he has done for Government apart from his duties as a Judge, has been left without an Indian Order, an omission which cannot escape criticism. He is however, to have the privilege of being personally knighted by the King after arrival at Home, and this special distinction must be his compensation for the lack of due recognition of his services in India itself.

THE MADRAS SCHOOL OF ARTS.

The "MADRAS MAIL":—The interest of the Report on the working of the Madras School of Arts during 1907-08 lies mainly in the record of facts which justify the changes which the Government, on Mr. Hadaway's representations, recently decided to make. Those reforms will, as we stated not long ago, result in very considerable benefit to the institution: but even in the year under review there appears to have been some improvement. No important changes have been made, but various minor alterations have added to the efficiency of the School. The number of pupils on the rolls increased from 455 to 464, though there was no corresponding increase in attendance. The number of candidates appearing for the various technical examinations was slightly larger, and the percentage of passes, 69, was higher than in the previous year, though not as high as in 1905. Examinations, however, are very crude tests of the abilities of students in Schools of Arts. Much more can be learned of the value of the training undergone by students from an inquiry into their careers after leaving the institution. In this respect there been a very marked improvement. Whereas in 1906-07 only 7 fully qualified students left the School, in the year under review the number was 16, and of these all are employed where their previous studies will be of practical use to them.

Turning to the changes made in the instruction given in the industrial department of the School, we are glad to notice that, generally speaking, the work has been brought nearer to the actual requirements of the public, not by a surrender to commercialism, but by a sensible regard for the fact that the crafts exist mainly for the benefit of human dwelling places and not of Museums and curiosity shops. In the woodwork department, for instance, "the work has been directed to the making of less ornate but more carefully considered articles of furniture," and "great care has been taken to keep the ornament of a South Indian character, while at the same time making the articles of good proportions and really suitable for use, as opposed to purely ornamental carved work." In the metal work department a jewellery class has been begun, and the Superintendent is considering the teaching of enamelling, which would certainly be of value to jewellers, and ought not to present much difficulty, as no unfamiliar appliances are required for it. Carpet weaving has been carried on with more success and with a larger number of workers, the Superintendent reports, and while attempts have been made at original designs, old carpets have continued to be imitated, but with the sound restriction that elaborate designs on large carpets are not reproduced on a very small scale, thus resulting in over decoration. In the furniture department it has been found necessary to depart from the principle of maintaining the indigenous character of the work, for the sufficient reason that almost all the articles to be made are foreign. It will, we fear, be found difficult to place models of the best class before students in this department, but it is something to know that there is to be no attempt at a compromise between Tottenham Court Road and Indian carving. As we have said before, the general principles on which the School of Arts is being conducted are sound, and since the Superintendent is able to report that the pupils are almost without exception keenly interested in their work, good progress may be anticipated.

A YEAR'S LAW.

THE "STATESMAN":—This evening the High Court closes its doors for the Long Vacation and the Legal year comes to an end. Agitation—a practice which cannot be said to be foreign to Bengal or alien to the modern Indian spirit—has for some reason hitherto not attacked the lawyers' holiday; though in England the closing of the Courts is regularly the signal for a strong series of public protests against the system which gives His Majesty's Judges twelve months' pay for less than nine months' work and, incidentally, in the process of suspending the administration of Civil justice for a quarter of the year, enforces idleness upon a large section of an overcrowded profession. It may be that the existence in abundance of more inviting subjects for discussion has prevented the legal Long Vacation from attracting the attention it deserves. Like many anachronisms it persists because among other reasons the public has become so accustomed to its presence as hardly to notice it. But it probably will not long survive examination. Sitting in Court some 160 or 170 days during the year—figures we believe to represent the average—can hardly be considered an undue tax upon the judicial mind even in this country. Not so long ago Saturday sittings for certain purposes were common enough and their disappearance has not, we believe, been satisfactorily accounted for. But reforms, especially legal reforms are slow. It cannot be said that the legal year just ended has been remarkable in any way. Politics have eclipsed all else in importance, and the melancholy interest attaching to the trials connected with the unrest in Bengal—the anarchist movement, the bomb outrages and the like—has overshadowed the ordinary courses of the Law. The public were deeply and genuinely concerned in the appeals in the Police libel suits brought against the Calcutta Press, which were heard in the early part of the sittings; and, later, the strange nature of the case "Bank of Bengal versus Birkmyre Brothers" arrested the attention of many who had no feeling for either party. But speaking legally, the year has little technical or public interest. The changes that the new Term will see probably occupy the minds of most more than the record of the past. Next cold weather the new wing of the High Court, designed and constructed to relieve the congestion in the offices, will be opened, presumably by the Viceroy with all the pomp and circumstance that the lawyers can lend to the occasion and Sir Robert Rampini will no longer appear on the scenes where he has been a familiar figure for more than fifteen years. The acting Chief Justice means to retire and considering that he began his service in this country as nearly as possible forty-four years ago no one can question his title to repose. By his departure the Bench will lose the assistance of perhaps its most experinced member and one who has made a special study of the law of Civil Procedure and of that root of Bengal litigation, the Tenancy Act. Not a few, inside the Civil Service and out of it, thought that the senior member of the Civil Service had been treated harshly in that he was kept waiting so long for the Knighthood recently awarded to him. But after all, the conscionsness of duty done to the best of one's ability was probably the consolation of Mr. Justice Rampini as it has been of many meaner and greater men.

A NOTABLE PADRE.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—The Rev. Dr. Mackay, Minister of the United Free Church, Wick, has been appointed by the Army Council Chaplain in charge of time-expired men in the Scottish Command. This appointment is the outcome of the conference of the Church of Scotland and the free Church, and their subsequent co-operation with Mr. Haldane. It is a good augury for the new experiment in caring for the old soldier that at its initiation it is to be under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Mackay. "There is probably no one more competent," wrote the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, "to take part in home work among our Scottish soldiers. I am certain there is at least no one more zealous and interested in the matter." The Rev. Dr.'s first charge was the Free Church at Prestonpans, and then he was sent by his Church to Egypt. Arriving there soon after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, he volunteered for service with the Highland Brigade, under Sir Archibald Alison. This, his first connection with the Army, endured for about six months, until the Brigade was broken up. The experience kindled an interest in the welfare of soldiers which has never diminished, and at his instance the Free Church constituted an Army Chaplain's Committee. In 1887, Dr. Mackay was asked to go to India to be minister at Mussoorie, and to do evangelistic and temperance work among British soldiers in India. Lord Roberts, then Commander-in-Chief, highly approved of his efforts and gave him a letter recommending commanding officers to assist his work. During the thirteen months he spent in India, Dr. Mackay held meetings with soldiers in most of the military stations in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier. Dr. Mackay returned to Prestonpans, but soon resigned it in order to accept an invitation by the Anglo-Indian Evengelisation Society, given at the instance of the late Sir William Muir, to report upon the religious provision being made for Europeans in India. Sir William Lockhart, the Commander-in-Chief, gave him the same facilities and encouragement as his predecessor had done, and Dr. Mackay visited almost every military station between Madras and the Frontier. When the South African War broke out, Dr. Mackay volunteered to go to the front with the Gordons. "The battalion would be proud to have him," wrote the late Colonel Dick-Cunningham, its commanding officer; but the War Office decided that no chaplains were to go from India to South Africa. In recognition of his timely gallantry at the great land slide at Darjeeling, he received a medal from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir John Woodburn. After three years' work in India, Dr. Mackay returned home and has of late been settled in Wick.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

A GENERAL CLEARANCE.

Now and then one has a grand clear-up. That is so with most of us—surely? Of course the orderly methodical people never go through this or deal. They are always clear. But the rest of us, we merely mortal human folk, who are untidy and unpunctual and reckless and full of dreams and illusions, to us come these woundings of conscience. When things have got themselves into a really appalling muddle we resolve to make a clearance. That is to say that we go through our drawers and our papers. We carefully spike the unpaid bills, and enshrine the rare receipts in some box that is worthy of them; we hunt up the letters and invitations of which no notice has been taken, and invent suitable lies for courtesy's sake; we destroy the mass of written and printed matter which has gathered round the hiatus between our intentions and our acts.

Two hours ago I begin one of these clearances. For a short time all went well. That was so long as Amanda went through the maze of papers, and made me look at the doubtful ones before they were turn up, whilst I overlooked the piles of daily papers, weekly reviews and monthly magazines which—so I was assured—had been preserved on account of very strict requests of my own. Even here I faltered sometimes. Checked by some four-months'-old "Spectator," every word of which was seemingly new to me, I would find in it the particular matter for whose sake I had kept the copy until I should have leisure to read what I meant to read. Then I would begin to read it. Then I would be interrupted by a reminder of the terms of a bargain that I should sternly avoid this sort of evasion of the duty in hand. Then, after hesitation, I would throw the copy away, knowing very well that the to-morrow of opportunity which I had originally promised myself would never come. Or I would stop over some letter handed to me and find myself cheating by re-reading carefully something of absolutely trivial unimportance. Yet these interruptions were tolerably slight. In this way some real progress was being made. But an evil suggestion followed that I should be left alone in the study to clear out my own bureau. And that was how the four hundred and twenty-second clearance left confusion no less ill confounded.

First, I must come upon a bundle of cuttings of those essays and verses which editors of earlier and more venturesome years had taken heart to print. And it needs no explanation to other scribes that this proof of human and literary decadence should have beguiled me with sad thoughts for many precious moments vowed to sterner and more practical work. After the cuttings from a golden age must come MSS, MSS in which the same or other editors had failed to find the merit. Here was not only a unique opportunity for all the analytical chemistry of self-criticism and for the shedding of tears over the tarnished enthusiasms and abandoned ambitions of youth—was not one of the MSS a three-act comedy and another the type-written scenario of a blank verse drama of Hannibal and Hasdrubal?—but one also for the nice consideration of a point of ethics and policy. Should one consign these MSS to the flames, or should one, presuming on some alteration of circumstance, fob off as the original handiwork of a serious middle age these "confusions of a wasted youth"? Here was a decision to tax the conscience of a saint, the judgment of a Daniel. When I had decided—no matter how, for this was not one of the MSS—more time had been spilled, and the bureau was still heaped with dusty lumber. And then came an old matchbox made out of two cartridges, fashioned in boyish love for—someone or other; and in pulling this out of a corner of the drawer there came out also a bundle of letters which no one would dream of addressing to me now, and which. . .

It was Amanda's voice wanting to know how the affair was going, which caught me repeating to myself with a melancholy satisfaction, "Eheu! fugaces, Posthume, Posthume—years glide away, and are lost to me, lost to me."

So I put the letters away at the back of the drawer and pulled out an old faded envelope. This was on its way, unopened, to the waste-paper basket when scarcely legible words written on it caught my eye. "The Daisy," I made out, and curiosity put my finger through the fastening. On shaking the envelope there fell out a withered daisy, still clinging feebly to a crumbled root. Like a flash there returned to me the whole pitiful little story.

It was a very little boy who had been saving a penny a week—the other penny "had" to go in sweets; even at six a man must recognise the claims of friendship and hospitality—for four very long weeks, to buy the daisy, complete in its pot, which had been seized by the eyes of inspiration in the window of the small flower-shop round the corner. It was a very common daisy root, and the drawing-room was always full of delicate flowers. If an ordinary uninspired person had been asked whether the lady of the house would have gone out of her way to give the place of honour to a common—nay more, a mis-shapen, ill-growing, ill-nourished; and moribund daisy root in a most imperfect example of the brown earthenware potter's art, he would have found his answer pat enough. But he would have been wrong. This little boy knew better. For love had then taught him many excellent lessons, which, when a grown man of some twelve summers, he was at swift pains to forget. He knew, this little boy with a golden head and a quite white heart, that this daisy would be, of all living flowers, the most desirable to the lady of the house. And so that daisy was bound to be his.

On the fourth pay-day that daisy was his. The elaborate reasons for being allowed to go out alone, the ingenious diplomacy almost amounting to subterfuge, the ultimate triumph of the diplomat's success—not a Treaty, not a Conference could show their equal! The money paid, the measly daisy (or the very image of the original plant) grasped firmly in a hot triumphant hand, the little chap hurried home on trembling and excited legs. The goal was in sight, not a hundred yards away, when—behold!—the lady of the house herself came down the steps. At that the carefully rehearsed calm of the important presentation went with a rush. Only nature was left, and with a confused cry of "Mummie, look!" the boy and the daisy flew on—and fell headlong at the lady's feet. The boy was not hurt. The daisy was destroyed. In a hundred fragments lay the two-inch pot. With broken stalk and crumbling root the daisy lay beside it.

And that was why for so long a time the table in the window of a certain drawing-room was disfigured by a derelict daisy, hanging a dismal dead head over a tied-up stalk, and stuck in an ugly little brown pot very carefully glued together. When the lady of the house was asked about it she would only say that it was a secret. But when she said a certain good-night, and after the funny (she did not think them funny) little prayers had been repeated, how many times had she been begged to repeat the assurance that no flower was more perfect, no plant more healthy, no daisy ever more exactly improved and beautified by a trivial and fortunate accident than the daisy which hung its dismal dead head over a tied-up stalk?

It was the Daisy that put an end to the four hundred and twenty-second clearance.

(Guy C. Pollock in the "St. James's.")

A MAN named Publiccani has been arrested in Toulon for setting fire to a powder magazine. It is believed, says the "Express," that he did it in order to add to his medals and awards for saving life.

MELANESIA: AN OUTPOST DIOCESE.

Blue stretches of sea; gleaming white beaches of coral sand; rugged, forest-clad mountain-islands towering up from the water's edge; blue skies and a steaming hot atmosphere, tropical thunderstorms and deluges; the roar of the surf on the coral reefs and the rustle of the warm breezes in the palm tops 400,000 natives and about 150 white men—the diocese of Melanesia. The field for missionary enterprise is undoubtedly large, for if the Bishop has only 25 clergy and lay assistants to supervise each of the latter may console himself with the thought that he has some 16,000 possible converts to attend to. But the figures are vague and misleading. "Manbelong-Bush," who dwells in the interiors, is almost inaccessible and it is mainly amongst the "salt water" natives, or coastal dwellers of the islands, that the Mission carries out its work. The fierce up-country men who are almost neolithic in their ways, must wait for the mending of them until the coast is secured. And then they must wait until the longshoremen alter their ideas as to the character of "Man-belong-Bush," for at present they regard him as being entirely trustworthy only when his head has parted from his body.

They are strange islands these—almost the last mysterious survivals of a savage world. Of all world races the Melanesians have come latest into contact with European civilisation. Go back three and a half centuries, and their history becomes surmise and inference. As they were when Mendana sailed down from Peru in 1567, so must they have been since their coming—whence? For all the century and a half after Quiros and Torres saw them last in 1606, until Bougainville voyaged amongst them nearly at the end of the eighteenth century, they were as they were before the Spaniards came. How far down the ages their story may run there is no record. But you may go and see some of them to-day just as Hernando-Gallego, Mendana's navigating officer, describes them as being in Elizabethan times. There has always been a strange air of romance about Melanesia. The Spaniards named the Isles of Solomon before they knew where they were, and after they had found them, and that they were not the source of Solomon's riches, they lost them, and Europe had no word of them for 150 years. They were discovered bit by bit, and it took three centuries in the doing. And even to-day they are unexplored. Very little is known about the interior of the larger islands—nothing, indeed, but that they are wild and mountainous densely wooded, and peopled by the wildest of wild men.

But they are very beautiful. No one has seen real gorgeousness of colour until he has sailed amongst these islands. The splendour of great mountains, the beauty of long, land-locked harbours the hues and tints of opalescent lagoons, the dense foliage of enormous forests, the brilliancy of tropical flowers and tropical birds—all things make them fairylands, except the people, and even they have some attributes of fairyland when you come to know them better. "When a European (wrote a Fijian missionary years ago) has been living for two or three years among savages, he is sure to be fully convinced that he knows all about them; when he has been ten years or so amongst them if he be an observant man, he finds that he knows very little about them, and so begins to learn." That is strikingly true as regards Melanesia. If you want picturesque and romantic information concerning the natives you must seek it from the average trader, or from some beachcomber. He will tell you about native gods and debbil-debbils, and will enlighten you as to the customs and tribal observances of the black man. But it is only when you have come across the man who really knows—and he is nearly always a missionary—that you learn that there are neither gods nor devils nor tribes, and that the social usages of the Melanesians are as varied as they are complicated. The missionary has cared to find out his own ignorance, and thereafter cometh understanding. The trader has never found out, and never really understands.

It is because of his taking the trouble to understand that the missionary is the most valuable factor in the civilising of these islands. Sometimes, it is true he seems to tread needlessly upon the toes of native custom, but he has never trodden so ruthlessly as have the trader and the "blackbirder," and for their offences he has many times paid with his life. There has hardly ever been an instance, in these or other islands of the South Pacific, of missionary murder that could not be traced to the actions of unscrupulous and piratical white men in inflicting wrong and injustice upon the natives. Bishop Patteson suffered martyrdom as the result of a day's work on the part of a kidnapping schooner. The last missionary victim in the New Hebrides died because an Australian State Government had wronged a Kanaka. The missionary has always been the native's best, and almost only, friend. And he has been such because, so far as a white man may understand a black man, he has learned to understand the Melanesian.

The Melanesian Mission shares Norfolk Island with the descendants of the mutineers of H. M. S. Bounty. There are situated its headquarters, and its training college for native teachers. Bishop's House is there, and the homes of the missionaries cluster round it. Each member of the Mission spends so many months in the islands, and so many at Norfolk Island to recuperate and to get the fever out of his bones. Twice a year the Southern Cross cruises with the Bishop through the Melanesia takes the missionaries to their posts, and land stores at the various stations. She brings back boys and girls to the schools at Norfolk Island. They come from all parts of the vast diocese and when one considers that in the Solomon group alone there are some forty native dialects it would seem rather a futile business. But it is not. The Mission has adopted the language of one little island in the Banks groud, and all its literature is printed in Mota. All instruction is in Mota too, and Mota is the very first thing a new missionary has to learn on arriving at Norfolk Island.

A white auxiliary schooner steaming into Gavutu Harbour in the Solomons. A long whaleboat flitting out across the waters from Svensen's store. A shivering, fever-stricken priest shaking hands with the shirt-sleeved Bishop in the gangway. A young, fresh-complexioned new-comer, not long from Oxford, running down the ladder into the boat, in order, also, to become a fever-stricken priest. Mail bags and stores and trade being loaded in with him. There you have a relief of sentries in this far-away outpost of the mission army.

THE summary of vessels totally lost, condemned, etc, published by Lloyd's Register shows that the gross reduction in the effective mercantile marine of the world in 1907 amounted to 868 vessels, of 851,224 tons, exclusive of vessels of less than 100 tons. Of this total, 355 vessels, of 565,119 tons, were steamers, and 512, of 286,105 tons, were sailing vessels. The percentage of steamers lost was 1·76 and of sailing vessels 5·44. The percentage of losses in the mercantile marine of the United Kingdom is smaller than in that of any other of the principal shipowning countries.

EXHIBITION ART.

The London season is over, writes Laurence Hou s man in the "Manchester Guardian." The summer exhibitions have all closed their doors or are but waiting to reap that small aftermath of patronage supplied by the outsider and the foreigner when the leisured Londoner has gone away for his holiday. In the course of the last few months a habitue of the London art gallaries has probably cast his eye over at least ten thousand contemporary pictures in oil and water colour and several hundred pieces of statuary. And where does all this art go to—this product of a large and highly trained class of the community? What part is it destined to play in the national life? The bulk of it, the larger part at any rate returns unsold to the studios of the artists; the rest, for the most part, goes to line the walls of the well-to-do classes—walls which in nine cases out of ten are already too lavishly furnished for addition to have any but a detrimental effect. A score or so of the pictures find their way perhaps to public galleries; about twice that number, in the shape of portraits, will stand as semi-public memorials, in clubs, colleges, and committee-rooms, of men who have deserved well from certain sections of the community; a few statues will occupy prominent places in the streets and squares of London and our larger towns.

Only in the case of these few portraits and statues is there any direct connection between contemporary art and the national life. Nearly everything that we produce is exhibition art—art which we frame and hang in a good light so that it may be conveniently seen; and from the temporary exhibition of a London season it goes either to more permanent exhibition in some public gallery or to domestic exhibition on walls where the presiding spirit of decoration is merely that of profusion and display. What is the matter with us that our art only flourishes in farms which play directly into the hands of the man of property and so little into the hands of the State, for whose well-being he and his property exist? Why is our art so largely a thing that we all pay to see once or twice but do not wish to possess permanently as a communal freehold? Why is exhibition the "raison d'etre" of at least nine-tenths of the art that is now being produced?

One of the reasons, I think, is that most people nowadays regard art rather as a subject for conversation than as a joyous expression of the life and aspirations of the community, and another is that we have very largely ceased to make our public holidays and festivities before all things an expression of joy. The moment you pay gate-money you have, to a great extent, denationalised the spirit of your gathering; to be quite national your art must, for the time at all events, give itself to the public eye or the public ear, and it must either be itself the cause of gathering or come as the crowning expression of popular delight and of release from care. It must be peculiarly in its place, and that is what a collection of hung pictures or any object of beauty, however effectively displayed in a museum, can never be. The finest collection of art is always art dissociated from the uses and the setting for which it was originally designed, and so our National Gallery and our British Museum, in spite of their peerless treasures, are, as they stand, a very unsatisfactory object-lesson of the connection which should exist between art and life, for they minister far more to our pride as a people who have known how to acquire than to our joy in having known how to produce.

Now, how, broadly speaking, can modern art find its way into the national life and give and receive from it such a setting as will make each native to the other? Quite clearly it can only do so where the individual sense of joy goes forth to become the communal, where holiday has become holy day once more, and where leisure means opportunity for the individual worker to merge his life and interests in the life and interests of others. The Welsh Eisteddfod is perhaps the nearest thing left in our midst to this identification of national festivity and art, though we get a mild reflection of it in the music which has of recent years been provided for the public on Sundays and holidays in our parks. The harvest festivals of our churches have also about them possibilities which are very largely squandered, but both there and in other of the great church festivals the instinct of the public to adorn its joy with banners and flowers lies dormant; and in connection with these the masque and the dance (processional and religious) might yet be revived, and a form of drama that on such occasions gave itself freely to the popular delight might in time become national. But free giving is the very root of national art now that democracy is the mould into which our general energy has to flow. And painters must find their way to a form which will allow of that free gift, whether through municipal pomp or private patronage, before thier art can become a true part of the age in which they live. Though this country will not lend itself to mural painting so long as we exalt the money-making properties of smoke above the health-giving properties of pure air, artists might yet turn their energies to pageant and tapestry, to hand-stencilled textiles, to banners, to means of expression, in this demonstrating age, that will link them directly with the emotional loccasions upon which democracy displays its purpose and its force. Mosaic, too, may find, perhaps, a future in the architecture which is yet to arise from that transcendent example of a new birth from old lineage—the interior of the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Westminster. For millions in this country the old reverences and the old religions are still alive, and for millions more a religion under some new form awaits the interpretative word. And wherever that is so, there art has its way, for art is always expression raised to a higher power than the colloquial and the mean, an economy to which strong forces naturally turn; and no new thing has ever come into the world seeking expression that has not also found its art in a form direct of application to the age—making no mere exhibition of itself, and still less any submission as "handmaid" to this or that; but entering in and becoming an integral part of forces which mean not only continued life but new birth.

THE Imperial Theatre, which adjoins the site of the old Royal Aquarium, is not to be demolished, but will be taken down in sections and re-erected on another site about a dozen miles way—on a spot which is for the present a secret. All the material in the theatre is being stacked away, and in about seven months' time will be seen again, exactly as at Westminster. The huge slabs of marble which covered the walls have been taken down. One of the most difficult things to remove from the theatre was a mirror which occupied the whole side of Mrs. Langtry's dressing-room—the back part of the theatre had to be broken away before it could be got out.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Byculla Club.

TALL SCORING BY GYMKHANA.

WIN FOR THE HOME TEAM.

THE interesting annual fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and Byculla Club, which came off yesterday on the ground of the former, resulted in a win for the home team by the substantial margin of 148 runs. The result was mainly due to the fine batting displays of Phillips and Turner, and the brilliant trundling of Milne. The first Gymkhana wicket fell for 18, and the second for 46. Then, however, came a remarkable stand by Phillips and Turner, who raised the total to 192 at the fall of the third wicket. Playing the Byculla Club bowling with confidence, they hit all round the wicket. The Gymkhana innings realised 271. The Byculla Club could make only 123, and thus lost the match by 148 runs. The Byculla Club, followed on, but as rain interfered with play when they had made 97 for four wickets, the match was decided on the results of the first innings.

The distinguishing features of the match were the batting performances of Wimbush, Phillips, Turner and Jardine, and the fine bowling of Milne and Jardine. Among the batting performances, that of Wimbush stands pre-eminent. Others, no doubt, made larger scores, but they had not to face the high class trundling which Wimbush did. Again, the latter's contribution was to the total of a losing side; and he undoubtedly played more attractive cricket than anybody else. His contribution of 68 in the second innings of the Byculla Club included no less than eleven fours and a fiver; and his play, except for a very difficult chance when his score stood at 61, was faultless. Phillips, too, played fine cricket, and his innings, though not quite brilliant, was sound and faultless and narrowly missed reaching his century. His contribution of 94 included twelve fours. Turner and Jardine also played well. The former gave a chance when his score stood at 7, and the latter a difficult one when at 5. Jardine in the second innings of the Byculla Club made a gallant struggle for his side, but without assistance he could not achieve much.

Jardine for the Byculla Club and Milne for the home team carried off the bowling honours. Both of them bowled remarkably well. The Byculla Club trundling, with the exception of Jardine's, was not up to mark. In the department of fielding, Jardine easily surpassed all his colleagues as well as his opponents.

THE PLAY.

The Gymkhana winning the toss, elected to bat and sent in Sanderson and Phillips to face the bowling of Jardine and Black. Phillips sent the last ball off Jardine for a quartette, Sanderson responding by driving Black in the next over for a triplet. A little after, the first decade was telegraphed, and the total stood at 18, when Sanderson fell to a well-judged catch at mid-on, by Burney off Black (18—1—7). West, who joined Phillips, beautifully cut Black for a fourer, and hitting the next ball to the western boundary for four, brought up the third decade. The telegraph-board then soon showed 40. West sent a short pitched ball off Black to the eastern boundary. Shortly after, however, he was caught in the slips by Gillum off Jardine. The retiring batsman had contributed 18 (46—2—18). Captain Turner partnered Phillips, who sent up the half century by hitting Jardine to the leg-boundary for four. Captain Turner was here missed at the wickets off Jardine, and the result was the addition of a triplet to the score. The total gradually rose to 96, when Ware and Burney were put on to bowl in place of Black and Jardine. Turner sent up the century amid cheering by driving Burney for a quartette. Soon after Phillips reached his own half-century. Turner at 34 got another life. He gave a hot chance at mid-on to Hatch off Burney, which was missed, the ball, which was a high one, only just touching Hatch's fingers. The score rapidly rose to 140, both the batsmen hitting out and making the ball travel all round the boundary. 150 was then telegraphed, Phillips' contribution at this stage being 70. Gillum relieved Burney at the Gymkhana end, and Black was put on to bowl in place of Ware at the northern end. These changes, however, had little effect on the batsmen, who continued piling up the Gymkhana score. The next four decades followed much more rapidly than the preceding four. The total stood at 192, when Turner skied a ball off Black and was caught by Wimbush. Turner had contributed 71 by fine cricket (192—3—71). Commander Vines, the Gymkhana "skipper," then joined Phillips, through whose defence Jardine broke, a little after, with a beautiful off-break. Phillips contributed a fine, faultless innings of 94, and narrowly missed reaching the century (198—4—94). Coombs joined Vines, and shortly after the second century was telegraphed amid loud cheering. Jardine then clean bowled Coombs (210—5—8). Milne was the seventh man in. He hit Jardine over the western boundary. Two more decades were telegraphed, and the total stood at 240, when play was adjourned for tiffin.

On the match being resumed after tiffin Vines and Milne, the not-outs of the morning, faced the bowling of Jardine and Black, Milne hit the third ball off Jardine to the boundary, but off the next ball he was very beautifully caught at mid-long by Gillum. The catch was without doubt a beauty (246—6—20). Hearson went in, but soon returned to the pavilion without breaking his duck, being clean bowled by Black (248—7—0). Baker then joined Vines, and 250 was telegraphed. The newcomer drove Jardine for a quartette, but he immediately after skied a ball and was caught by Campbell (250—8—12). B. G. Gillet, who joined Vines, soon succumbed to a fine off-break off Jardine (267—9—1). Wheeler was the last man in. He skied a ball off Black, which was not caught. The total reached 271, when Wheeler was caught by Gillum off Jardine (271—10—1). The Bombay Gymkhana innings thus terminated with the total at 271. Vines had contributed an unconquered innings of 26.

BYCULLA CLUB—1st INNINGS.

Jardine and Burney opened the Byculla Club innings, the Gymkhana attack being entrusted to Milne and Coombs. Jardine very beautifully glanced the third ball off Milne to the leg-boundary. Off the first ball of Milne's second over Burney gave a chance which was not accepted by Phillips. The batsman was, however, the very next ball caught in the slips by Turner (11—1—1). Ware, who was the next man in, soon returned to the pavilion, being clean bowled by Milne (11—2—0). La Touche then joined Jardine. He hit Milne for four, but was soon after clean bowled by him (19—3—5). Morehead then partnered Jardine, who, by hitting a triplet off Coombs, telegraphed the second decade. With the total at 27, Morehead was smartly caught in the slips by Coombs off Milne (27—4—4). Gillum partnered Jardine. Both batsmen, playing a cautious game, augmented the Byculla total, and three more decades followed. The total stood at 70, when Gillum was l-b-w to Milne. He had greatly assisted Jardine in raising the Byculla total, which at the fall of the fourth wicket was at 27, to 70 at the fall of the fifth wicket (70—5—17). Black went in. A little after Jardine, who had been playing a fine attractive game, was caught at mid-on by Gillet off Coombs (71—6—39). Hatch, who went in, was clean bowled by Milne (71—7—0). Hotson joined Black, but soon returned to the pavilion, being clean bowled off the very next ball of Milne (71—8—0). Campbell was the ninth man in. The total reaches 81, when Coombs clean-bowled Black (81—9—1). Wimbush was the last man in. He and Campbell hit out, and the first century was soon telegraphed amid cheering. The batsmen sent the ball travelling all round the boundary, and raised the total to 123, when Phillips, who relieved Milne clean bowled Campbell (123—10—19)

BYCULLA CLUB.—2nd Innings.

Being short of their opponents' total by 148, the Byculla Club had to follow on. Campbell and Wimbush went in to face the bowling of Phillip and Turner. With the total only at 13, Campbell was caught by Wheeler off Turner (13-1-5). Gillum went in, and after he had made 9, was caught by Sanderson off Phillips (29-2-9). Jardine joined Wimbush, but he was soon caught in the slips by Milne off Turner (31—3—0). La Touche, who was the fifth man in was immediately clean bowled by Turner (31—4—0). Ware then partnered Wimbush, who hit Phillips over the next western boundary, and sending the next ball for a fourer, brought up the fourth decade. In the over of Turner he twice successively hit him for four. Fifty was telegraphed. Baker here relieved Turner at the Gymkhana end, and West relieved Phillps at the northern end. Wimbush, by sending West to the boundary for four, signalled the sixth decade, which was soon followed by the seventh. Wimbush here made some very fine strokes, many of which came in rapid succession. The telegraph board showed 80. Wimbush, when his total stood at 61, gave a rather difficult chance in the long field to Turner, which was not accepted. The total stood at 97 for 4 wickets, when a brisk shower of rain rendered further play impossible.

The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr P M Sanderson, c Burney, b Black	7
Mr G C Phillips, b Jardine	94
Mr F P West, c Gillum, b Jardine	18
Capt Turner, c Wimbush, b Black	71
Ocmdr Vines, not out	26
Mr E E Coombs, b Jardine	8
Mr J S Milne, c Gillum, b Jardine	20
Mr F P Hearson, b Black	0
Mr C D Baker, c Campbell, b Jardine	12
Mr B G Gillett, b Jardine	1
Mr H G Wheeler, c Gillum b Jardine	1
Extras	13
Total (for 5 wickets)	271

BYCULLA CLUB FIRST INNINGS.

Mr Jardine, c Gillet, b Coombs	39
Mr Burney, c Turner, b Milne	1
Mr Ware, b Milne	0
Mr La Touche, b Milne	5
Mr Morehead, c Coombs, b Milne	4
Mr Gillum, l-b-w, Milne	17
Mr Black, b Coombs	1
Mr Hatch, b Milne	0
Mr Hotson, b Milne	0
Mr Campbell, b Phillips	19
Mr Wimbush, not out	31
Extras	6
Total	123

BYCULLA CLUB SECOND INNINGS.

Mr Campbell, c Wheeler, b Turner	5
Mr Wimbush, not out	68
Mr Gillum, c Sanderson, b Phillips	9
Mr Jardine, c Milne, b Turner	0
Mr LaTouche, b Turner	0
Mr Ware, not out	9
Extras	6
Total (for 4 wickets)	97

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bombay Gymkhana.

	O.	R.	M.	W
Jardine	17	68	1	7
Black	18	99	0	3
Ware	5	33	0	0
Burney	4	29	0	0
Gillum	3	29	0	0

BYCULLA CLUB FIRST INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Milne	15	57	2	7
Coombs	15	60	3	2
Phillips	1	0	1	1

BYCULLA CLUB SECOND INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Phillips	5	32	0	1
Turner	4	25	0	3
Baker	3	15	0	0
West	3	19	0	0

POONA GYMKHANA vs. B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 31.

The first innings of this two days annual fixture finished up to-day on the Gymkhana ground, which was in excellent condition.

The Poona team went in first and fared somewhat badly, Airy and Sprott having done the best for their side.

The Railway team knocked up 183 and some splendid batting was witnessed during their innings. Scores:

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—1st Innings.

Capt Rutter, b Balu	0
Mr Airy, b Warden	28
Major Arnold, did not bat.	
Capt Krickenback, l-b-w, b Balu	0
Mr Sprott, st Antia, b Warden	23
Capt Lucas, l-b-w, b Warden	4
Capt Bowle, c and b Warden	8
Colonel Mosse, b Warden	4
Capt Wilson, c Roberts, b Warden	0
Sergt Saunder, did not bat.	
Sergt Rush, b Balu	0
Extras	12
Total	81

B. B AND C I RAILWAY.

Mr Columbawala, b Sampson	7
Mr Roberts, b Saunders	27
Mr Date, c Airy, b Bowle	37
Mr Banda, c and b Bowle	6
Mr Baloo, not out	53
Mr Warden, b Mosse	3
Mr Ives, b Mosse	22
Mr Antia, b Mosse	4
Mr Poterwalla, b Mosse	0
Mr Halliard, c Lucas, b Sampson	1
Mr Antia (Junior), b Mosse	8
Extras	15
Total	183

LORD HARRIS CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The Semi-finals.

The semi-final of the Harris Challenge Shield matches will be played to-morrow between the Elphinstone High School and the Fort High School. The following players will represent the E. H School:—Messrs. Adenvala (capt.), Vaskar, Madon (sr.), Madon (jr.), Pockhanawala, Chawbel, Wagal, Irani, Pavri, Nalavde, and Shaik.

GILES' CUP.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL *VS.* THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

FINAL ROUND.

This match was played on the Elphinstone College ground on the 26th and 27th instant. The New High School team scored 41, H. Daruvala being the highest scorer with 9 runs. For the Elphinstonians Dongre brothers bowled well, V. Dongre taking 4 wickets for 16, and S. Dongre 6 for 21. The Elphinstonians in the first innings scored 61, to which D. Umrigar and H. Karanjia contributed 27 and 14 respectively. For the New High School, T. Amaria and S. Daruvala bowled well, capturing 7 and 3 wickets respectively.

In the second innings the New High School boys batted rather freely and knocked up 104, to which J. Amaria, J. Anjirbag, N. Mehta, and H. Daruvala contributed 42,19,11, and 10. In the second innings V. Dongre again bowled well for the Elphinstonians, capturing 4 wickets for 41. The Elphinstonians now had to make 85 to win. Their first 4 wickets were down for 18 runs only, but thanks to the excellent batting of D. D. Umrigar and V. Dongre, who played a very careful game for nearly one hour and a half and knocked up about half a century between them. The Elphinstonians mad up the required number of runs for 7 wickets down, and thus won the match by 3 wickets and one run.

THE SKIPPER'S LAMENT.

[WITH APOLOGIES TO SIR W. S. GILBERT.]

When the Batsman's seeing double and fails to time the ball,
When he makes blind swipes but doesn't make a run,
When he looks an utter 'rabbit' and cannot bat at all—
Oh, a Captain's lot is not a happy one!

When the Bowler's bowling "halfers" or plugging wides to leg
With occasional "full tossers" just for fun,
When you'd warned him not to stow away that extra 'chota peg',—
Oh, a Captain's lot is not a happy one!

When the Fieldsman's letting boundaries that help to swell the score,
When he drops a "sitting" catch and blames the sun,
When he fails to stop the overthrow and lets it go for four—
Oh, a Captain's lot is not a happy one!

When the whole Committee's "grousing" and the players "grouse" as well
And can't see the point of what the skipper's done—
Now I ask you, Do you blame him if he wishes them in heaven?—
Oh, a Captain's lot is not a happy one!

SANS GENE.

FOOTBALL.

THE first of the series of selection fixtures for the forthcoming Charity Match, "Civil vs. Military," took place yesterday, on the Cooperage, the usual gate-money being charged to spectators. The teams lined up as under:—

"COLOURS."		THE "WHITES."
Thompson—B. Gym.	Goal	Mercer—G. Tel.
Kelly—Y.M.C.A.	Backs	Withers—Rovers.
Edwards—G. Tel.		Chapman—C. Gym.
Rosery—B. Gym.		Simms—B. Gym.
Jaeger—Y.M.C.A.	Half-backs	MacMullen, Y.M.C.A.
Osborne—C. Gym.		Petty—Rovers.
T. Brewin, YMCA.	Forwards	Poyntz—Rovers.
Holman—G. Tel.		Harwood—C. Gym.
Farrell—Rovers.		G. Brewin—Y.M.C.A.
Woolley—C. Gym.		H. Templeton, YMCA.
Moir—B. Gym.		Cowper—G. Tel.

Taking the field at 6 p. m. the "Colours" kicked off and were pressing their adversaries the whole of the first half, scoring two goals, one through Woolley, the other by Farrell. Once or twice the "Whites" broke through, but it was only to be driven back.

Towards the close of this period, a bad accident happened in front of the "Whites" goal. As Withers, the right back, was clearing the ball, Woolley charged into him and the force of it was such that the former's right shinbone broke into two just a couple of inches above the ankle, the crack being heard all over the field. Withers was immediately attended to, there being fortunately a medical man on the ground and he was conveyed in an ambulance to St. George's Hospital. The injured player was marked as one of reserves, but played for the "Whites" in place of Ward absent. The accident, however, caused an interruption of over quarter of an hour.

The second half of the game was a very level affair. The ball was seen all over the ground and the posts were found defended well, the opposing backs doing some splendid clearing work. After about twenty minutes' play, Holman secured a further goal and was the only one scored during the period. The game was closed five minutes earlier, as darkness had set in and the ball could scarcely be seen. The "Colours" won by 3 to 0.

To comment on the players after the first match would be premature. But we can safely prophesy that the majority amongst the "Colours" will find a place in the Civilian team and if G. Brewin is transferred to them, the set can be said to have be en completed. The remark we can make and is that if any change is intended amongst the halves—Bussey, Jaeger, Osborne—that change will be for the worse, since the one man that would be a competitor, Hotz, will not be able to play having had an attack of fever.

The second selection match will be played on Wednesday, the 2nd September.

ROVERS' ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.

The following teams have already entered for the above Tournament, which opens on the 11th of September. Amongst those already entered are six Military teams and six Civil. More teams are expected to send in their names in a day or two as the entries do not close till the 5th instant. We understand that the Civilians have greatly strengthened their eleven, and the Regimentals will be given some hard fights.

Teams already entered:—Worcesters, Cheshires, R. F. A., Kirkee, East Lancashires, Calcutta Football Club, Royal Scots, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay Gymkhana, Commercial Gymkhana, Y. M. C. A., Rovers, Government Telegraphs.

Expected to enter:—Leicesters, Carabineers, 13th Hussars, Northamptons, Somersets, South Wales Borderers.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 1st August, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 103,444 maunds with an increase of Rs. 11,457 in the earnings.

RACES.

Poona Closed Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 31.

Ideal weather favoured the closed meeting to-day. There was a very fair attendance for the enjoyable card of seven races, which were rather in favour of punters. The Hurdle Plate provided is good race, all the first four running in a bunch till near home, when Nell Gwynne won well. The Novice Plate resulted in a win for the favourite Mirdas, though Sher badly judged the finish coming too late. These splendid race when seen in the Open Polo Plate, Red Shot just getting up to win from the dead-heaters Piccadilly and Bell Olaf the Hon. Bingham riding a good finish. Another very exciting race was the Arab Polo Plate. Arabistan just failing to catch Ramah, who led throughout the Horse Welter resulted in an upset. Pincher easily beating the hot favourite Ashanti Gold. The objection against winner was withdrawn almost immediately. Tete-a-Tete was lucky to win the Pony Plate, Belle Olaf appearing to be winning, but was caught on the post. The last race, the Arab Welter resulted in an excellent finish, Martini narrowly missing catching M.V.O., Mr. Anderson keeping his head in an exciting chase. Details:—

THE HURDLE PLATE. Distance.—1¼ mile.

Capt. Gibbs's Nell Gwynne 10st 12lbs.....Owner 1
Capt. Barrett's Cairnsmore.. 2
Hon. Bingham and Mr Cosens's Umutbee 11st 12lbs.....Charrington 3
Major Moore's Daroji 11st 4lbs.....Owner 4

Also ran: Donald 9st 10lbs carried (10st 6lbs), and Good Luck 9st 3lbs carried 9st 13lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Cairnsmore, 2 to 1 Umutbee, 4 to 1 Good Luck and 5 to 1 Nell Gwynne.

Before the first jump Donald threw Bond. Nell Gwynne led from Cairnsmore, Umutbee and Daroji all close. Good Luck tailed off. This order remained throughout the race, the leader winning comfortably by three quarters; two lengths next. Time—2mins. 26secs.

THE NOVICE PLATE.

Capt Meynell's Mirdas 10st 6lbs.....Owner 1
Maj Moore's Sher 10st 12lbs.....Owner 2
Lt-Col O'Donnels Mashook 9st 2lbs.....Owner 3
Mr Anderson's Fusee 8st 13lbs, carried 9st 6lbs Griffin 4

Also ran: White Oats 10st 3lbs, and Matlick 9st 11lbs, (carried 10st. 11lb.).

Betting.—Evens against Mirdas, 3 to 1 Sher and White Oats, 8 to 1 Matlicks and Mashook.

From a good start Matlick led from Sher, the latter soon passing him, followed by Mirdas. At the bend Mashook passes all, but Mirdas coming easy went to the front, and staying out strong won from Sher by half a length: one and a half lengths next. Time—1min. 14 3-4secs.

THE SECOND OPEN POLO PLATE. Distance—3 furlongs.

Capt the Hon Bingham's Redshot 11st 7lbs..Owner 1
Mr Wood's Piccadily 11st 7lbs Charrington
Mr Beaumont's Belle Olaf 11st 7lbs... } dead heat.
Owner.....
Major Moore's Robin 11st 7lbs .....Owner 4

Also ran: Dairy Maid 11st 7lbs, Noble Lady 11st 7lbs, Jimcrack 11st 7lbs, and Brave Boy 11st 7lbs.

Betting:—Evens against Belle Olaf, 3 to 1 Red Shot and Robin, 4 to 1 Dairy Maid and 5 to 1 Piccadily.

The first to set out was Robin, soon giving way to Piccadilly with Belle Olaf third. At the distance Belle Olaf drew up near the leader, but Red Shot going strong at the rails, won a good race half a length; dead heat next two. Time—38 2-5secs.

ARAB POLO PLATE.—Distance 3 furlongs.

Capt Lambton's Ramah 10st 7lbs..... Capt Gibbs 1
Capt Meynell's Arabtan 10st 7lbs .....Owner 2
Capt Hodgson's Golden Wren 10st 7lbs...Charrington 3
Capt Gourlie's Forester 10st 7lbs... Hon Bingham 4

Also ran: Rains 10st 7lbs and Great Shot 10st. 7lbs.

Betting:—6 the 4 against Arabistan, 2 to 1 Forester and Ramah, and 5 to 1 Great Shot.

Getting away from a good start, Ramah took a short lead from Golden Wren and Arabistan and put in a great run at the finish, just missing by a neck; a length next. Time—40 secs.

THE HORSE WELTER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Capt, Hodgson's Pincher 11st 12lbs, Capt Meynell 1
Mr Vincent Clifford's Ashanti Gold 9st 12lbs Capt Hopwood 2
Beaumont's Spirea 11st 2lb.....Owner 3
Hon Bingham's St Michael 9st 8lb.....Owner 4

Also ran.—Lady Lomond 11st 6lb, Yuba 10st 11lbs, Raincloud 10st 7lbs, and White Heather 10st 11b.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Ashanti Gold, 5 to 1 against Pincher and Lady Lomond, 6 to 1 Yuba, Spirea, White Heather and St Michael.

From the gate the favourite led out, followed by White Heather and Spirea with Raincloud left, at the straight, Pincher up easy winning by a length and a half; three-quarters next. Time—1min. 20secs.

THE PONY PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Major Moore's Tete-a-Tete (10st 11lbs).....Owner 1
Mr Beaumont's Belle Olaf 9st 3lbs ..... Owner 2
Capt Hon Bingham's Red Shot (8st 4lbs) carried 9st .....Bond 3
Mr Jackson's Carmerita 10st 2lbs .....Shelton 4

Betting.—6 to 4 on Tete-a-Tete, 6 to 4 against Red Shot, and 4 to 1 Belle Olaf.

They got away together and raced in a bunch for a furlong, when Belle Olaf went to the front, followed Tete-a-Tete and Red Shot. At the three furlongs Red Shot ran up second, Tete-a-Tete leading with him round the bend. A furlong from home Belle Olaf came up on the rails, but after a great finish Tete-a-Tete won by a head, half a length next. Time—1min. 22secs.

THE ARAB WELTER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Mr Willis's M V O 10st 11lb..... .....Anderson 1
Col Abud's Martini 9st 3lbs carried (9st 13lbs) Southall 2
Col Stisted's Modesty 11st carried (8st 6lb)...Bond 3
Capt Hodgson's The Munshi 9st 12lbs.....Griffin 4

Also ran.—Arabistan 11st 6lbs, Gendarme 11st 4lbs, Betty 10st 13lbs and Express 10st.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Arabistan, and Modesty, 4 to 1 Betty and M V O, 6 to 1 Martini and Gendarme.

The start favoured Modesty, who led from Express, M V O and Arabistan. After two furlongs Express fell back and while nearing the bend Martini and the Munshi passed Arabists in. In the straight M. V. O. came into the lead and stayed out strong and challenging Martini, won by a head; half a length next. Time—2 mins.

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"THE WONDERFUL REVOLUTION."

The Daily Drama of the New Turkey.

The papers are now beginning to realise the stupendous and extraordinary interest of the daily drama now being enacted in Turkey. The "Westminster Gazette" deals with it under the fitting title of "The Wonderful Revolution."

"Among the many picturesque incidents which have attended the Turkish movement, the scene at Jerusalem, reported by Reuter's correspondent this morning, must surely take first place. 'The streets, buildings, and vehicles,' he tells us, 'are decorated with branches, festoons, and flags, and at night the city is illuminated.'

"'This afternoon the townspeople assembled in the vast square within the military barracks adjoining David's Tower, where Ekrem Bey, the Governor, son of the late Kemal Bey, a famous litterateur and great Liberal leader, announced that the Constitution had been granted. The crowd cheered wildly, while the band played the National Anthem; the scene was indescribable. A curious mixture of sheikhs, priests, and rabbis delivered speeches denouncing the old regime, and Moslems, Christians, Jews, Samaritans, Turks, and Armenians all fraternised and then formed up in procession, preceded by banners with emblems of liberty—the Jews by the Torah covered with gilt embroidery. The inhabitants wanted to manifest their joy sooner, but the Governor, who is a pessimist, was formerly a secretary at Yildiz Kiosk, and would not take the news of the proclamation of the Constitution seriously till it had been fully confirmed.'

CHANGED WITHOUT A SHOT.

"This scene, so bizarre, so Oriental, had yet so modern," says the "Westminster," "in the ancient and holy city stirs more thoughts than we can attempt to pursue. The spectacle of the 'great Liberal leader' proclaiming the Constitution from David's Tower seems suddenly to swing the old world into line with the new world in a manner which makes one wonder if it can stand the shock.

"Indeed, we recall the saying of the Sea of David about the new wine and the old bottles as we look round the world and see everywhere among the ancient races this process going forward. How long can it last? we ask ourselves. How can they who come so suddenly into this 'modernism' do in three weeks or three months what it has taken us three centuries of unceasing effort and sanguinary conflict to bring about? The question, as regards Turkey, is of profound importance for nearly all the nations of Europe, and we must suppose them to be watching it with extreme interest not unmissed with apprehension. All so far goes miraculously well. The whole system is changed with scarcely a shot fired."

HOW THE LEAVEN WORKS.

How the new leaven is working is described by the "Times" Constantinople correspondent:—"The Ministers are all engaged in preparing schemes of administrative and departmental reform for presentation to Parliament or the Council of Ministers. A determined attempt is being made to cut down expenditure to the necessary minimum by the abolition of sinecures, the prevention of pension frauds, and the reduction of the pay of many of the higher officials, some of whom received larger salaries than those paid to the Ministers of any other European State, while at the other end of the official scale a host of pretty employes had to starve or steal. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has decided to suppress the subventions to foreign newspapers and the funds for political espionage formerly entrusted to Ottoman representatives abroad.

"The Committee has decided to strengthen the existing police force by posting picked special constables, chosen from volunteers possessing educational and physical qualifications, at the principal barracks of the capital. The measure is generally popular, as it is felt that the police trained under the old regime are scarcely qualified to cope with the new conditions without assistance. In other matters the Committee, which till now has formed what may be termed an invisible Government is not expected to do more than advise the new Cabinet, which is composed to a large extent of its nominees."

RECALLING AMBASSADORS.

Munir and Husni Pashas, Ambassadors in Paris and St. Petersburg respectively, have been dismissed. The positions of the Ambassadors in Berlin, Madrid, and Belgrade, of the Consul-General in Vienna, and of the High Commissioner in Sofia are believed to be extremely insecure.

In his conversation with the representative of the "Matin," Munir Pasha (the Paris Ambassador) explained that a continuance of the old regime had become impossible. Nothing serious had been done to develop the resources of the country. All private enterprise had been hampered, with the idea of preventing the formation of revolutionary committees. The Government had had no single policy, but any number of contradictory ones, liable to incessant changes from day to day.

It is generally believed that the first steps taken by the new Government after the meeting of Parliament will be to demand sanction to raise a loan in order to meet the arrears of salaries of the Army and the Civil Service. At the same time, considerable economies will be effected by the dismissal of large numbers of useless but highly-paid officials who swarm in every Ministry. It is believed that the question of the appointment of foreign financial and other experts will also be mooted with a view to improving the finances and developing the great resources of the country.

The real story of how the great revolution in Turkey was brought about has not yet been told. But in the "Chronicle" an interview is given with Mr. Santo Semo, who is called the John the Baptist of the movement. He says:—

"We recognised from the first that nothing could be done in Turkey except from the Army. For the last eight years no effort has been spared to familiarise the officers of the Turkish Army with the principles of Constitutionalism. Prince Sabaheddine [the Sultan's nephew], who ever since 1900 has been the head-centre of the Young Turkish movement in Paris, published a Turkish newspaper called "Terekki," or "Progress," a copy of which was sent regularly in a registered letter to every officer in the Ottoman Army in Europe and Asia. Our propaganda had even more hold of the Asiatic army than the army in Europe. For some years past the Sultan has found himself confronted by the power of the Paris bureau, which, by its hold on the Army, was able time and again to compel him to submit to its decisions."

Previous to the cremation at Golder's Green of the body of Baron Sternberg, Russian Consul-General in London, a funeral service was conducted at Marylebone Mortuary Chapel in accordance with the rites of the Greek Church. The Very Rev. Eugene Smirnoff, chaplain to the Russian Embassy, officiated. Among the congregation were the staffs of the Russian Embassy and Consulate, and several prominent members of the Russian colony in London.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For Judgment.

729-05 Edgelow G W and Co. Haji Bibi widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

954-07 Matubhoy J and M Haji Cassum Joosuf and Co the firm vs The Akola and Mid India Spg Weav and Mfg Co Ld. Kanga and P.

For Trial on Merits.

581-04 Madhevji K and C Valbai vs Cullianji Sangjibhai Bhaishanker K and G.

For Further Hearing.

573-06 Bhaishunker K and G. Dattatraya Balwant Chitnis vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and others Crawford B and Co.

Long Causes.

332-07 Mehta and S Insufally Noorbhai vs Mahomedally Jimaji Mandivala Jehangir and S. Bhaishanker K and G, Cursondas Ladha vs Amichand Panalal Matubhai J and M.

405-06. Matubhai J and Vadilal Vahalji vs Sonasha Rudsaha Daphtary F and D.

559-07. Malvi H. M. & R. Kashinath Shankerlal vs. Joravarmal Madhavram Tyabji D.&Co.

231-07 Mehta and S Peroshaw Nuserwanji Dalal vs Ardeser Nuserwanji Dalal P A Ghandy.

393-07. Unwalla and P Dinshawji Bhikaji Khan and Co. a firm vs S B Fraser and Sons a partnership firm Thakurdas and Co.

966-07. Thakurdas and Co. Jamnadas Lalji vs Jugmohundas Verjiwandas Payne and Co.

10-08. Jehangir G and B. Purshotam Dharamsey vs Purshotam Shivji Captain and V. Mulla and M. Keshavji Devkaran Chotani vs Mahomed Gulam Hora Khanderao L and M.

943-07. Crawford B and Co. Babcock and Wilcox Ld vs Emile Edward Morean and another Kanga and P.

410-07. Smetham B and Co. Robert James Hunter vs Robert Gough Baldock Crawford B and Co.

463-07. Smetham B and Co. Societa Coloniale Italiana vs Cassinath Sons and Co. Wadia G and Co.

627-07. Sorabji and J Rustomji Ardeser Hirjeeneck vs Dorabji Jehangir Randeria Bicknell M and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

367-08. Little and Co. Bhagchand Velliram and others vs Teckchand Wadoomalani and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

327-07 Bicknell M and R. Anandrao Bhai vs Sittabai widow and another Khanderao L. M. and C. M. and N. Part heard.

326-07 Bicknell M and R Anandrao Bhai vs Laxman Shiaji Deshmook and another Smetham B and Co Khunderao L and M C M and N.

670-08 Crawford B and Co, Alcock Ashdown and Co Ld vs The Shah Steam Navigation Co of India; Bicknell M and R.

For hearing Exceptions on Special Commissioner's Report.

588-06 Payne and Co Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam vs Haji Azam Goolam Hoosein Bhaishunker K and G.

Long Causes.

230-07 Kanga and P Haroon Adam vs Aderji Jamsetji Panthaky Nanu H and Co.

302-07 Shamrao M and H Rustomji Jehangir vs Aderji Jamsetji Panthaky Nanu H and Co.

58-04 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy vs Pranjiwandas Vajiram Matubhoy J and M.

183-07 S A Tyabji Aurora Rosario vs Joseph Acquatina De Quadros Daphtary F and D.

603-08 Thakurdas and Co. Khimji Pragji vs Sunderji Arjun and Co the firm Madavji K and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

875-07 Khunderao L and M Bai Maneckbai vs Jamsetji Dorabji Pawalli and others.

204-08 Khunderao L and M Anupjichand Danaji and others vs Jankibai widow and others S J Judah.

250-08 Daphtery F and D Bhinirao Atmaram vs Damodardas Vundewandas Shamrao M and H.

325-08 Mehta and D Moledina Haji Alarakhia vs Haji Kassam Fazal Mahomed.

482-08 Malne H M and R Messrs. Tarsehand Sitaram vs Hardayal Raghulal and others.

649-08 Bicknell M and F. Cooverji Merwanji Mehta vs Chaturbhoy Goverdan.

666-08 Mehta D and D Vithal Saj

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* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1908.

OUR NATIVE OFFICERS.

THE subject, this year, for the competition for the annual Gold Medal Prize Essay of the United Service Institution, India, is "The future of the native officer; the extent to which direct commissions as opposed to promotion from the ranks should be resorted to; the scope of his employment and the possibility of providing for him a wider career, whether within or without the army, having regard to past history, present conditions and aspirations." The result of this competition will be looked forward to by all who are interested in the Indian Army and the welfare of its native officers. If the treatment of the subject involves the solution of a somewhat difficult problem, as many maintain it does, then it would appear desirable that it should be kept before us till a satisfactory solution is arrived at, and the Council of the Institution at Simla is to be congratulated in having selected it for the annual Prize Essay. This method of grappling with the question is much to be commended, as compared to that of confining any action in the matter to merely ascertaining the "confidential" opinions of commanding officers, a course more frequently followed when questions of this nature arise. Before, however, we look to increase the responsibilities of the native officer of the present or future, by enlarging the scope of his employment, it may appear desirable that we should first satisfy ourselves that the native officer of the present day is permitted to undertake singly the responsibilities of his position that it is intended he should. The most important of these may be considered the active command of a troop or a company in the field. Yet it too frequently occurs that he loses many opportunities of displaying those qualities of command and initiative that it is so important he should receive all encouragement to exercise, owing to the presence of many more British officers in the regiment than was formerly the case.

This increase of British officers in Indian regiments has, to a certain extent in some cases, had the opposite effect to what might have been expected owing to a too frequent and perhaps inopportune interference with the native commander, when manœuvring his troop or company in the field. Commanding officers as a rule deprecate such action; but there are some who, chiefly through a feeling of nervousness, that things may go wrong, countenance it, if they do not actually order their British subordinates to interfere with assistance that is not always required, thus acknowledging a complete lack of confidence in their own system for training their native officers. Some Inspecting Generals, it is believed, who are in the habit of making casualties in action of some or all of the British officers during a phase in a tactical scheme and thereby leaving the native officers to their own resources, are soon able to ascertain how far it may be customary in the regiment to allow them to act so. But this is rather the exception than the rule. As regards the system of granting some commissions direct and not from the ranks, it must be acknowledged that it has little to recommend it, and it is known that commanding officers are mostly of this opinion. Moreover, the existence of two methods of filling the native commissioned ranks has, there is reason to believe, given cause for much friction as well as disappointment. It is recognised that mistakes may occur however carefully the selections from the ranks may be made, but they are few as compared with selections made from outside.

The position held by the native officer in his village is an enviable one, in the estimation of his neighbours, and as the youth who leaves his father's fields to go forth into the world and serve in the army of the Sirkar no doubt hopes that he may too some day attain that much-honoured position; these aspirations are an incentive to recruiting that must not be lost sight of. If, however, it should still be deemed advisable to continue the present custom of granting a certain number of direct commissions, the candidates for these should have to go through the mill during their two years' probation, and not as at present be at once given the rank of a probationary jemadar, as this precludes carrying out a thorough training in the three other subordinate grades, the duties of which he never properly performs. What scope there may be for the employment of the native officer, outside the army is perhaps too bulky a subject for present discussion here, but those native officers who have witnessed very junior military officers in civil appointment taking precedence of their own commanding officers are no doubt imbued with the idea that such employment is of a more exalted nature than soldiering. Amongst His Majesty's Indian subjects there is none more loyal or deserving than the native officer of the Indian Army as we have created him. He is always anxious to do his best, is always courteous and patient under difficulties and capable of heroic devotion on the field of battle. Let us leave him alone, unless it be to further ameliorate the conditions under which he serves. The source from which we procure him is the best, for the most satisfactory method of filling the commissioned ranks is undoubtedly from the lower grades, and as far as we are aware no really cogent reasons have as yet been adduced that would suggest the necessity of making any alteration in the system at present in vogue. There are, moreover, good grounds to deprecate any action in this direction.

OPIUM IN BOMBAY. It has been definitely laid down that not more than fifteen thousand one hundred chests of opium shall be exported from India to China this year, and further reductions in the amount are promised in the future. It is curious, therefore, that last year's exports should have been the highest for the last three years. The greatest amount of export in the last decade was ten years ago when 25,875½ chests were sent and only a few hundreds less than this were sent in 1903. The following year, however, there was a large drop to 18,986 and again next year to a very little over fourteen thousand and in 1906 to 13,321½ chests. Last year, owing to a good crop and consequent low prices, the exports totalled 16,857½ chests and this would seem to show that despite the Chinese anti-opium crusade there is no less demand for the drug, the only difference in different years being that when Indian opium is dear, Chinese falls back on its own inferior and cheaper product, returning quickly to the better class Indian drug as soon as cheapness in these markets makes it possible. The average prices in Bombay during the year were Rs. 1,271 per chest for one year old and Rs. 1,357 per chest for two years old opium as compared with Rs. 1,362 and Rs. 1,474 per chest respectively during the previous year. As a result of these larger dealings the net duty rose from eighty-two lakhs and seventy-five thousand to ninety-three lakhs seven thousand, although the area under poppy cultivation was only 10,898 acres last year as compared with 20,438 in the previous year. In all 17,550 chests were imported and lodged in the warehouse during the year under report against 14,733 chests during the preceding year. Out of these and the balance of 1,426½ chests in stock on the 1st April 1907, 16,857½ chests were exported to China, 11½ chests to Zanzibar, 2½ chests to Delagoa Bay and a ½ chest to Mozambique; 1,016½ chests were sold for consumption in the Presidency (including the Native States) and 464½ chests were supplied to the Madras Presidency. The balance of opium found in stock in the warehouse on the 31st March 1908 was 504 chests against a book balance of 594½ chests—a deficiency of 90½ chests which when spread over all the opium lodged in the warehouse during the year under report gives an average loss of 26 tolas 133 grains per chest, against 9 tolas 155 grains in the previous year. The increase seems large but is explained by defects in the weighing system at Malwa and the discontinuance of the system of allowing a quarter of a pound per chest for removals of leaf and dust which allowance would have reduced the shortage by ten tolas per chest.

JAPANESE EXPENDITURE. There is no doubt that the Marquis Kasura has spent his short time in office with the idea of securing permanent support for his policy by throwing a sop to public opinion which it cannot quickly forget. A reduction of twenty million pounds in a nation's expenditure is a big matter, but since the Marquis Saionji's Cabinet fell through inability to curtail expenses it was incumbent on its successor to make genuine justification for the change. It will be noticed that there is to be a reduction of eight hundred thousand pounds in the upkeep of the army and navy, which we can only take to mean that not only is extension to cease, but the strength is actually to be reduced. Out of this arises a difficult question as to what is to be done in Korea and Manchuria. The recent policy of forcible colonization demands a strong army to support it and it may safely be taken that less expense in the two countries named absorbs a fair share of the remaining sixty per cent. of the twenty millions referred to by Reuter. We hope that another line in which economy may be observed is the indiscriminate granting of subsidies to shipping on a system which spells ruination for shipowners in a few years. The agreement has some years still to run, but in a case of such financial stress as that which Japan is experiencing, there is ample precedent for forcibly rectifying the mistakes of the past. How important it is that there should be retrenchment is shown by the enormous increase of expenditure in recent years. In 1901-02 the revenue was two hundred and twenty million yen and the expenditure two hundred and nineteen million which increased to two hundred and ninety-three million and two hundred and eighty-seven million respectively in 1904-05. In the next year the expenditure outstripped the revenue and reached four hundred and nineteen million, while for 1906-07 the revenue was estimated at two hundred and forty million yen to meet an estimated expenditure of one thousand and thirty million yen. Obviously reform was needed and it cannot be said that two hundred million yen (£20,000,000,) is not a very fair result of the change of ministry. Japan is at last learning the lesson that, despite the wonderful victory over the Russians, her duty is reform, which, like charity, should begin at home. It will be soon enough to take colonies by force some years hence.

AMENITIES IN PARLIAMENT. The breeze in the House of Commons over South African affairs in which Colonel Seely and Mr. Lyttelton, past and present Colonial Secretaries, had a decided difference of opinion, and Colonel Seely and Mr. Stuart Wortley, another and more marked divergence of view, in which strong adjectives flew about, reminds a correspondent of an incident in Parliament in the days when O'Connell kept the House alive. He had offended the sensibilities of another honorable member and was asked to apologise. A young and ardent follower of the Liberator rose to declare that O'Connell had not made the uncomplimentary statement imputed to him. The great Irishman stood up, impressively contradicted his friend, "I did say it and it's true, and" after a long pause, he added in regretful tones "I'm sorry for it." This witty arrangement of dubious meaning was accepted as an apology to the intense amusement of the House. Colonel Seely was in his case saved having to withdraw his remark by the decision of the chairman. Mr. Bannon's "disgraceful" was not essentially an unparliamentary expression. It is these little episodes that relieve the tedium of the last languid days of the Session.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arcadia," with the outward Mails of the 21st August, left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

NORENDRA NATH GOSSAIN, the approver, was murdered in the Alipur Jail Hospital yesterday morning by Satiendra Nath Bose and Kanai Lal Dutt, two of the accused in the Manicktola Conspiracy case. They fired on two European convicts who attempted to arrest them, wounding one seriously. The deed was committed with revolvers, apparently smuggled into the hospital by visiters. This has caused a profound sensation. Satiendra Nath Bose is uncle to Arabindo and Barendro Ghose.

A BRANCH of the Bank of Burma will shortly be opened in the Standard Buildings, Bombay, with Mr. F. D. Stranack as Manager.

IT is now settled that the services of Mr. Newlands, the Telegraph Expert from home, shall be retained in India until the end of next March.

COLONEL INGLIS acts as Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, vice Bunbury, proceeding on short leave.

COLONEL WALLER, Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance, Northern Circle, is proceeding on leave pending retirement.

MR. LA TOUCHE officiates as Director-General of the Geological Survey Department, while Mr. Holland is on deputation in Burma.

THE break caused by the derailment on the Tapti Valley Railway between Vyara and Fort Songhad has since been repaired and trains are now running through.

IT is with regret we report the death at Naini Tal on the 30th August, of Mr. Ducane Smith, Chief Engineer, United Provinces Government, who had been ill for some time.

THE District Manager, Western District, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, informs us that the flood has now subsided, and communication between Luni and Marwar Junction has been resumed from the 29th August.

Mr. George Barker, who has died at the age of ninety, joined the Metropolitan Police Force in 1838, was in the Chartist riots, and received severe injuries at Deptford when a comrade was stoned to death by an infuriated mob. He retired by medical orders on August 16, 1856, and was granted a pension, which he had been receiving for over half a century.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

BY

DHONDO PANT.

PROFESSOR VELINKAR. On Saturday last Professor Velinkar completed the series of lectures upon England which he has been giving to the Students' Brotherhood throughout the last few months. The subject chosen was the amusements of the English people and their influence upon the national life; and one must confess that, judging by this last discourse, the Professor turned his sojourn in England to uncommonly good account. For his remarks showed that he had lent a very keen eye to the habits of the British nation and had detected with the genius of a trained analyst how much of good or bad underlies them. Speaking first of the modern system of week-end excursions he pointed out to how great an extent they tend not only to educate the people in its broadest sense, but how also they serve as the finest of all antidotes to the fatigue and worry inseparable from urban life. The week-end excursion, as it is understood to-day, is a growth of the last twenty years; and it must necessarily be long before India with her comparative lack of railway communication and her amazing distances can hope to follow such a system to any great extent. Nevertheless it may be remarked that where facilities for week-end trips have been provided, as for example between Bombay and the chief stations on the road to the Deccan the upper and middle classes have not been slow to avail themselves of those facilities; and it seems reasonable to prophecy that once decent accommodation for casual travellers has been provided, there are many places both on the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways to which people, both Indian and European, would gladly repair for a week-end outing. But, as in other matters, it is hopeless to suppose that the lower classes will take any advantage of such facilities for many years to come—until in fact education has become far more general and the income per head of population has increased.

The Professor next remarked upon the growth of working-men's clubs and free libraries and explained to his audience that both these widely-spread institutions were potent factors in educating the democracy, which as time rolls on must play an ever more prominent part in the government of the country. He had noticed with interest how, after their day's work was over, crowds of the labouring and industrial population flock to the clubs, in which recreations of a wholesome and educative character are provided, and thereby acquire that general knowledge which will eventually in ways now unforeseen produce the greatest benefit to the State. Such institutions, however, can only be advantageously founded after years and years of national education. India is no more ripe at this moment for them than Kamschatka; and one cannot but think that at this period in the history of this country they would be productive of more harm than good. The levelling process which comes of nearly a century of universal primary and secondary education must be an accomplished fact ere the working man of India can be trusted to understand the real value of such institutions. Free libraries on the other hand cannot but make for good, even at the present date. There are one or two in Bombay, notably that founded by Mr. Damodhar Gordhandas, which is very well patronized but is sadly in need of proper accommodation to allow of natural expansion: but there might well be several more scattered at suitable centres throughout the Presidency.

INDIA AND THE ENGLISH STAGE. The theatre in England also taught its lesson to Professor Velinkar. While candidly condemning the music-hall and its often fatuous jollity, he has nought but praise for the lessons inculcated by the best specimens of the theatrical art, and remarked upon the extraordinary orderliness which characterizes the British threatre audience. Coming fresh from England and visiting a Bombay theatre he was enabled to draw a comparison between the manners of the crowd at each place, which was hardly favourable to the latter: and he also commented once again in this connection upon the levelling tendencies of British amusements. It is doubtful whether, apart from minor matters of this nature, India would be wise to adopt wholesale the genius of the English stage: for it must be remembered that India has had a stage and a theatrical art of her own for many centuries and can reap perhaps as rich a lesson from the masterpieces of her own ancient dramatists as from the *chefs d'œuvres* of the modern British playwright. The points upon which Professor Velinkar laid most stress were the abundant sympathy of the English people with whom he came in contact, and secondly his conviction that the so-called Oriental Revival which has made Japan what she is and which is commencing to stir the dry-bones of the Celestial Empire is really occidental in character. Professor Velinkar started his sojourn in England with the belief that much of the good-will and kindliness expressed towards him, though sincere at the moment, might not stand the test of time, that in fact his friends might be only fair-weather friends. That belief was sternly dispelled later, and the Professor was enabled to tell his audience in all sincerity that the friendship of the English, once gained, will last through both fair and foul weather. That has been his happy experience; and one has little hesitation in saying that he is correct, and that where English people meet with a cultured Indian, who is prepared to meet them half way and to learn all that he can with an open and unbiassed mind, they will take him into the inner circle of their friendship and establish a bond of mutual good-fellowship which is of the highest value to both. As to the Eastern revival the problem before India to-day is how to blend the ideas, the science, the progressive spirit of the West with her own immemorial tenets and wisdom. The Japanese have accomplished this task in great measure and their present position is due solely to the fact that they have discovered the method of uniting their own ancient culture with the best teaching of the West. They have not eschewed western methods and western ideas in a spirit of childish self-satisfaction, but have grafted on their own indigenous systems the best products of western civilization. If India can do the same, it will be well with her: and men who can interpret to the East what is best in the West and *vice-versa*, in a candid and impartial spirit, have a great part to play during the future.

SALSETTE. Simultaneously with the enquiry now proceeding into the lines on which the future development of Bombay should proceed, Government have taken in hand the question of the future of Salsette and are about to appoint a special officer to report upon the whole question. One has always felt that however much Government might reduce their non-agricultural assessments, whatever facilities the railways might afford for suburban traffic, and to whatever extent the unhealthiness of the city at certain seasons of the year might drive people to dwell outside the Island of Bombay, no regular expansion of the residential area in Salsette can take place until a proper water-supply is provided. And the salient fact regarding the Salsette water-supply is that the Bombay Municipality has long ago taken up the only areas available for the storage of water on any considerable scale. It is possible that a fresh survey by experts might result in the discovery of new places which might be turned by engineering skill into reservoirs of considerable capacity, but as far as one's present knowledge goes the Bombay Municipality has monopolised for the use of the city the only areas of any value in this respect. Consequently whenever at the present juncture a water-supply is needed for any group of buildings in the sister island, an application has to be made to the Corporation to permit the Bombay water-mains to be tapped outside the island—a system which in the interests of a growing city is theoretically undesirable. Probably the most suitable method of meeting the difficulty would be to double the Tansa main and raise the Tansa dam,—a work the probability of which has always been foreseen and for which allowance was made at the time of the construction of the reservoir. It is a costly undertaking without a doubt; but considering the need for a larger water-supply which the city itself is already beginning to feel and the fact that Salsette can obviously never expand freely until some more or less constant supply of pipe water is assured, one feels that some arrangement might be arrived at between Government and the Corporation which would serve the interests of both and would ensure that for several years to come the city and the neighbouring island might quietly expand without the smallest fear of a water-famine. Once a tolerable water-supply is assured, a comprehensive paper-scheme for the development of Salsette might be formulated without very great difficulty and the City of Bombay itself might profit very largely by the reservation in the scheme of such areas as in the interests of sanitation she requires for the location of milch-cattle stables, burial-grounds and the like. A certain progress has been made during the last few years in fixing the sites of future thoroughfares on the Western side of Salsette and in preventing the higgledy-piggledy building which threatened to ruin some of the areas within easy reach of Bombay shortly after the advent of plague. But one would like to see Salsette treated in much the same way as that well-known area near London which has become famous as the Garden-city. The ground-plan of that latest example of sanitary urban development might well serve as a model for the officer charged with the formulation of a scheme of expansion for Salsette, when once the questions of water-supply and drainage have been roughly decided upon. The difficulty lies in the fact that the expansion of Salsette is bound up extraordinarily closely with the further development of Bombay and that it will be almost impossible to lay down any hard and fast scheme until Bombay has advanced further and has solved some of the more pressing problems that now confront her. One thing seems tolerably certain, namely that Bombay can expand in only one direction, towards the north and that sooner or later therefore she will commence to absorb portions of Salsette into her own limits. The problem therefore that now confronts Government is how to prepare Salsette for that absorption, and this must largely depend upon the course of events in Bombay during the next decade or so.

CAPTAIN COOK AND THE AMERICAN FLEET.

ANTICIPATING the visit of the American fleet to Australia the "Adelaide Chronicle" wrote:—The near approach of the American fleet to the shores of Australia is attracting all thoughts in its direction. The Yankees are apt to do great and spectacular things, and nothing they have yet accomplished in the history of their navy has been quite so wonderful as this voyage of a great squadron of fighting battleships from New York around Cape Horn to San Francisco, and then across the Pacific Ocean to Hawaii, New Zealand, and finally to the Commonwealth. The 12,000 officers and men of the fleet will be among the most travelled men in the world when they reach Hampton Roads once more, for their journey is to be completed by way of the Atlantic. Marvellous, however, as is the present and prospective performance of these mammoth warships, it is, after all, less hazardous and venturesome than the voyage of Captain Cook in his frail little Endeavor over almost the same track as that followed by the American Armada on the occasion 140 years ago, when he visited Otaheite and New Zealand, and pushing further into the realms of the unknown, discovered and annexed Australia. He, too, returned by the western route, but his every movement was not chronicled by cable or wireless telegraphy, nor was he attended by store ships and colliers. He passed into the misty distance on August 26, 1768, and he was practically lost both to sight and knowledge till he arrived in England again nearly three years later. Much has been changed since then both on sea and on land, but no more extraordinary contrast is possible than that between Captain Cook's tiny vessel and any one of the great squadron of ironclads, which under the command of Admiral Sperry are about to arrive in the Australian State where Cook planted the British flag in the third quarter of the eighteenth century. The sailors of to-day are carried over the ocean in vessels less graceful and not nearly so picturesque as were the ships of a century and a half ago, but it is not likely that, even if they gave a thought to the environment of the men who pioneered the track across the ocean to Australia, they will spend much time on idle regrets. The sailor of to-day is more comfortable than was the admiral in the time of Cook, while the transit of the ocean is now but a very simple thing as compared with the conditions of a voyage in those days. The seas are charted everywhere, and the highways of the water are almost as safe for the well-equipped steamer as are the turnpike roads on land. Still, although, it is accounted such a facile undertaking nowadays to sail the ocean, it is seldom that a squadron like that which the Americans are bringing to the Commonwealth, ventures far from its home port, and the extended cruise from one side of the ocean to the other on so large a scale is entirely unprecedented. The only expedition comparable with it in numbers and length of journey is the voyage of the Russian fleet under the discredited Admiral Rozhjestvenski who met such a disastrous fate at the battle of Tsu-Shima. Roosevelt's armada, however, comes in peace not war, and the only guns fired in connection with its wide itinerary will be those employed for saluting purposes, while the only "dead marines" resulting from the various engagements, in which it will take part, will be of a character which will leave no vacancies in the complements.

GENTLEMEN interested in horses may be glad to know that on September 20th there will arrive in Calcutta by the s.s. "Uganda" a splendid cargo of horses numbering 220, "the pick of Australia," as we have heard them described, comprising some 75 well-matched pairs and teams of roans, blue roans, blacks, bays, browns, and piebalds; 70 very high-class trotting horses ladies hackneys, paper-chasers, cobs, polo ponies, maiden thoroughbreds, etc.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

SPEECH BY THE KAISER.

Groundless Fears.

NO SLACKENING IN THE INCREASE OF ARMAMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

The Kaiser, in a speech at Strasburg, said he was firmly convinced that the peace of Europe was not imperilled. It rested on too firm foundations to be upset by the incitements and calumnies of envious and ill-disposed individuals.

The Princes and statesmen of Europe, the Kaiser continued, were aware of their responsibility to God for the lives and prosperity of their peoples.

The latter wished quietly to develop the magnificent achievements of civilization and to measure their strength in peaceful rivalry.

Peace was further assured by the strength on sea and land of the German people in arms, and Germany was determined to maintain and develop those forces in her own interests without fear or favour.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

Recovery Reported.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has recovered from his indisposition.

PROPOSED LIGHT-HOUSE AT CAPE GUARDAFUI.

Italian Offer Renewed.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

Italy has presented to the Powers a fresh proposal to establish a light-house at Cape Guardafui.

The proposal suggests that steamers bound for the Far East and Africa should pay at Suez a toll of from one to three centimes per ton.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

Opposition to Mulai Hafid.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

Advices from Morocco state that Abdel Aziz has left Settat and arrived at Berrechil, where he bivouacked with his followers.

Some towns are still resisting the Hafidists.

THE ANATOLIAN RAILWAY.

Protest against the Director-General.

UNGRATEFUL EMPLOYES.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

A Constantinople telegram says that the employés of the Anatolian Railway having successfully agitated for an increase of pay now demand the removal of the Director-General, M. Huguenin, on the ground of his relations with the Palace under the old regime.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDO-CHINA.

Departure from Marseilles.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

M. Klobukowski, the Governor-General of Indo-China, has left Marseilles to take up his post.

BAPTIST CONGRESS.

Opened in Berlin.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

An International Baptist Congress has opened in Berlin ; 1,800 delegates are present, of whom 500 are British.

Mr. Lloyd-George has telegraphed urging the Congress to promote peace and this formed the subject of sermons preached by the British delegates in Berlin pulpits yesterday.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

The death is announced of Sir H. M. Jackson, Governor of Trinadad.

[Sir Henry Moore Jackson, K.C.M.G., was the youngest son of Rt. Rev. W. W. Jackson, Bishop of Antigua, W.I., and was born in 1849. He was educated at Marlborough, Clifton and at the Royal Military Academy. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1870, but retired fifteen years later on receiving the Captaincy. Sir Jackson was Private Secretary and A. D. C. to Sir Henry Irving, Sir John Glover and Sir Arthur Havelock. He was Commandant of the Sierra Lione Police in 1880 and Commissioner for Turks and Caicos Islands in 1885-90. In the latter year he became Colonial Secretary, Bahames which port he held for three years subsequently acting in the same capacity for seven years for Gibraltar. In 1901 Sir Jackson was appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands, where he remained for 2 years, and in 1902 was posted as Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. At the time of his death Sir Jackson was Governor of Trinidad, to which appointment he was elected in 1904.]

A MANIFESTO by the Council of the Indian Christian Association, Madras, is published at Simla expressing loyalty and devotion to British rule and abhorrence of the sedition movement.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Formal Entry into Melbourne.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

The Americans made their formal entry into Melbourne to-day.

In spite of dust storm, enthusiastic crowds lined the route and gave the visitors a splendid reception.

Two thousand sailors took part in the procession which was a repetition of the American's triumphal progress in New Zealand.

Lord Northcote, the Governor, Mr. Deakin and Mr. Bent, the Premier, welcomed the visitors.

Owing to the enormous pressure of spectators the Prince's Bridge barriers were broken and several accidents are reported.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Withdrawal of Turkish Commissioners.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

A telegram to the "Times" from Tabriz states that the Turkish Commissioners have withdrawn from Urumia without any result having been arrived at, but they have forcibly occupied the country to the West shore of Lake Urumia.

A later telegram from Tabriz states that the Turks now claim the Maku and Sujbulak districts and have appointed a new Commissioner at Urumia.

EXPLOSIONS ON BOARD SHIP.

A Boy Fatally Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 31.

An unfortunate accident occurred on board the s.s. "Kasara," which arrived here from the Persian Gulf last Saturday. The captain's servant boy, observing a volume of smoke issuing from the store-room, opened the door and dashed in a bucket of water. An explosion immediately occurred, followed by series of other explosions in which the boy and four others of the crew and two deck passengers were injured more or less severely. The injuries to the boy are likely to terminate fatally. A police inquiry was instituted on arrival of the boat in harbour and the cause of the explosions is being inquired into by the Port Officer.

SIND-PISHIN RAILWAY.

Serious Breach.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUGUST 31.

A serious breach; about half a mile long, occurred between Springe and Sumdri, yesterday, on the Sind-Pishin line.

It will take some little time to repair this ; but the principal communications between Quetta *via* Boldu remain intact.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

The following arrivals and departures are published :—

NORTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—2nd-Lieut. F. L. Von Stieglitz, the Connaught Rangers, arrived and landed s.s. "Marmora," 24th August ; Capt. I. G. Edwardes. 1-3 Q.A.O. Gurkhas, arrived and landed s.s. "Egypt," 28th Augu st ; Col. E. A Da Thomas, Staff, arrived and landed s.s. "Egypt," 28th August ; Major C. Rattray, 26th Punjabis, arrived and landed s.s. "Egypt," 28th August ; Major C. M. Alexander, 36th Jacob's Horse, arrived and landed s.s. "Egypt," 28th August.

DEPARTURES.—Major F. V. Smith, 53rd Camel Corps, s.s. "Marmora," 29th August ; Lieut.-Col. L. G. Oliver. 1st Middlesex Regt., s.s. "Persia," 15th August ; Lieut. H. I. Money, 1/1 P. W. O. Gurkhas, Capt. A. S. M. Peeble, I.M.S., Col. G. Mackenzie, Staff, Lieut. R. W. Hornby, 19th Punjabis, s.s. "Marmora," 29th August ; 2nd-Lieut. Hon. J. D. Boyle, 2nd Rifle Bde., s.s. "Marmora," 29th August ; Major C. Ainslir, R.E., s.s. "Marmora," 29th August.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—Major G. S. Sheppard, Mily. Accts. Dept., Capt. M. R. Carr, 2nd Worcestershire Regt., Col. R. Southey, 130th Baluchis, arrived and landed s.s. 'Egypt,' 28th August.

DEPARTURES.—Major-General Sir J. Wolfe-Murray, K.C.B., Staff, s.s. "Marmora," 29th August.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

Major Tulloch, R.E., reverts to the home establishment.

Lieutenant Hickle, 122nd Infantry, joins the Burma Civil Police.

Lieutenant Robinson, 75th Infantry, is posted to the Supply and Transport, Peshawar Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fane, 21st Cavalry, is appointed Second-in-Command, 20th Infantry.

Lieutenant Ashfield, 107th Pioneers, is appointed to the Military Accounts Department.

Major Baird, Gordon Highlanders, is appointed General Staff Officer, Mauritius.

Brigadier-General Aylmer arrived by the same train from leave from home.

The following Indian Medical Service appointments have been made to substantive medical charge of regiments—28th Light Cavalry, Captain S. W. Jones; 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, Captain E. W. Bradfield ; 2nd Queen's Own Sappers, Major C. A. Johnstone; 94th Russell's Infantry, Capt. R. C. C. Maunsell.

ANARCHISM IN BENGAL.

APPROVER GOSSAIN SHOT.

Riddled by Anarchist Bullets.

EUROPEANS FIRED AT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 31.

Gossain, the approver, was shot dead at the Alipore Jail at 7-15 this morning by two accused anarchists, Kanya Lal Dut and Satyendra Nath Bose.

Two European convict warders ,Higgins and Linton, who attempted to disarm the men, were also attacked and some shots took effect, but were not fatal. They then attacked the Europeans with the butt-ends of their revolvers and were finally secured and are now charged with the murder of Gossain and attempted murder of two Europeans.

The circumstances attending the smuggling of revolvers into the Jail is shrouded in mystery.

Mr. Marr, District Magistrate, will hold an enquiry. Profound sensation prevails in Calcutta. Higgins is in a precarious state.

LATER.

Inquiries in connection with the murder of the approver in the Alipore Jail are that Kanya Lal Dutt of the first batch and Satyendra Nath Bose of the second, expressed a desire to see Norendra Nath Gossain on the pretence of intimating further information to him. Norendra Nath, whose detention was only for safety's sake, consequent upon rumours of his intended assassination, was conveyed to hospital under the protection of the European convict warders, Higgins and Linton.

No sooner had the party entered the hospital than the two accused, each armed with revolvers, fired at Gossain. The informer ran downstairs, shouting "My God, they 'ill shoot me," while Higgins and Linton struggled with the accused. Both Higgins and Linton made efforts to overpower the men, but in the struggle the convict warders were knocked to the floor. Then the accused fired their revolvers and temporarily disabled them. One of the bullets passed through Higgins' hand and, it is said, struck him in the region of the armpit. Linton was overpowered and hammered on the head with the butt-end of the revolvers. The accused after disabling Higgins and Linton made for the door and went down the stairs after Gossain, who made a desperate effort to get clear, but before this could be done a volley of revolver shots had riddled his body and dropped him lifeless to the floor in a pool of blood. The two men then calmly walked back to their room.

Nine shots, it is alleged, were fired, no less than six entering the body of Gossain.

The officials of the Jail hearing shots ran to the hospital, but every effort to save the unfortunate approver was too late. The two accused, who made no resistance, were stripped of their weapons and conveyed to their cells.

The Midnapore Arrests.

FIXED FOR THE 7TH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 31.

Bail has been refused in the case of all the men recently arrested at Midnapore. Their case is fixed for the 7th proximo.

To-day the Magistrate takes up the case of the accused in whose house a live bomb was found.

N. G. S. RAILWAY.

Bombay-Madras Mail Derailment.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AVERTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 31.

The down Bombay-Madras mail train while entering Vikarabad station, on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, 50 miles from Secunderabad, last evening met with an accident whereby the engine and 7 vehicles were derailed.

A more serious accident was averted by the presence of mind of the Engine-driver Jones, who immediately applied the vacuum brake. The fireman jumped off and was injured.

Mr. Pendlebury, the Agent of the Railway, returning from England, was a passenger by the train.

In two hours from the receipt of telegraphic information at Secunderabad, a relief train and break-down gang, and all the principal Traffic and Loco officials left for the scene. Passengers and mails were transhipped and arrived at Secunderabad at midnight.

A diversion was laid by 9 o'clock this morning, and the up mail passed Vikarabad only 7 minutes late, which speaks well for the smart system in vogue on the Railway to cope with accidents, which occur very rarely.

THE MENGAL EXPEDITION.

Troops on the March.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUGUST 31.

The 106th Pioneers, under the command of Colonel Jacob, at Khelat, will march this morning to Wadh.

Colonel Price reached Las Bela yesterday, with 80 Infantrymen, having dropped 20 men on the line of communication.

Major Benn accompanies the Force as Political Officer.

IT now appears that torpedo-boat No. 83, on which a boiler explosion occurred at Gibraltar, had been recently re-boilered. She went out to undergo steam trials, during which a steam-pipe burst. Only one man, Stoker Atkinson, was scalded, and his injuries are not serious.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

TURKISH REFORM.

Criminals Warned.

THE PENALTY OF A RELAPSE.

London, August 16.

The Turkish troops at Smyrna have released all the criminals there, warning them that they will be promptly hanged if they commit fresh crimes.

By order of the League of Union and Progress, the organisation credited with having engineered the revolution, General Tewfik, and other prominent officers accused of treason have been publicly degraded at Smyrna.

INFLUENCE OF YOUNG TURKEY PARTY.

EX-MINISTER RELEASED.

The Young Turkey Party is experiencing great difficulty in restraining the antagonism of the Greeks and Bulgarians at Monastir in Macedonia.

The stevedores at Constantinople endeavoured to compel other workmen to join them in striking, but the committee of the Young Turkey Party promptly overawed them with a detachment of infantry.

Reza Paaha, the imprisoned ex-Minister, having refunded the £200,000 which he dishonestly acquired during his tenure of office, has been allowed to return to his home.

Affairs in the Transvaal.

NEW GOLD LAW.

The Transvaal Legislative Assembly has adopted the most contentious clause of the Gold Bill which empowers the Government to confiscate insufficiently worked claims. The clause acts retrospectively.

The Land Bank.

A new Bill has been introduced in the Transvaal Legislative Assembly, creating a reserve fund not exceeding £2,500,000 to provide for any deficiencies in the Land Bank.

[Lord Selbourne in opening the Transvaal Parliament on June 15 last, said that the Land Bank had done much to promote agricultural prosperity and that its scope would be extended with a view to promoting agricultural co-operation.]

Naval Armaments.

THE POSITION OF GERMANY.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" urges the reduction or restriction of naval armaments, especially on the part of Germany and Britain. It admits that Germany's financial position imperatively demands this step.

Polar Research.

DR. CHARCOT'S EXPEDITION.

The Antarctic expedition organised by Dr. Jean Charcot, which will leave Havre to-day in the Pourquois Pas, a three-masted vessel fitted with auxiliary steam power, will proceed first to Terret Loubet and Alexander I. Land. It will then sail in a south-westerly direction in order to fix the southern limit of the Eastern Pacific. Finally it will try to join the British expedition under Lieut. Shackleton. Dr. Charcot expects to be absent about two years.

British Politics.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchquer, in an interview with a Press representative at Carlsbad, in Bohemia, discussed the prospects of an entente with Germany.

The "Times" makes reference this morning to a rumour that it is the intention of Mr. Lloyd George to proceed to Berlin, and also to pay a visit to Admiral Von Tirpitz, the Minister for the German navy, at his residence in Black Forest.

Conquest of the Air.

GERMAN AND BRITISH AIRSHIPS.

Major Parsefal's airship underwent a successful trial at Berlin yesterday. It flew round the city for two hours forty minutes. Colonel J. E. Capper, the head of the British Military Balloon Department, with the new millitary dirigible airship, made a twenty-minutes flight at Aldershot yesterday. The machine, which covered a distance of 8,000ft., was controlled with facility, and described the figure eight during its flight.

M. Delagrange, the aeronaut, and the inventor of an aeroplane, which recently accomplished a number of successful flights in Italy, was a witness of the experiments made at Le Mans with the Wright Bros,' aeroplane. He admits that he was disconcerted by what he saw, the invention of the Wright Bros. being lighter and safer than the French machines.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

Further Slight Erosion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

Some further slight erosion has taken place at Dera Ghazi Khan, but the bulk of the city is above the river level.

MATHERAN HILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, AUGUST 31.

Three Parsi visitors are on the hill to-day, and there is a fortunate break, after a continuous heavy downpour during the past week. The total rainfall up to date is 195 inches 84 cents.

The weather is glorious with frequent sunshine. The roads, though rough and stony, are beautifully bordered with green verdure, ferns, bigonias and lilies giving one an idea of nature's charms. The gorgeous waterfalls in various places are fascinating to the eye. The Railway line is in good condition. The promoter is on the hill, as usual, with his zeal for speedy repairing and improving of the Railway line, and there are admirable ponies, quite fresh and useful.

AMERICA'S WHITE ARMADA.

Official Landing at Auckland.

SCENES OF UNPARALLELED ENTHUSIASM.

Auckland, August 10.

At 10 o'clock this morning Admiral Sperry, in command of the United State's fleet, landed. The pavilions on the wharf were kept clear by a line of Garrison Artillery, but a big crowd thronged the roads, balconies, and windows all round—even the roofs nearest the wharf were outlined by them. Everybody was in excellent humour, and cheered the efforts of the police and cavalry to keep the line.

Admirals Sperry, Emory, Wainwright, and Schoeder, with the captains and officers of the warships, about 100 altogether, were met at the steps by the Prime Minister. In the pavilion Sir Joseph Ward presented Admiral Sperry with a portfolio for President Roosevelt and an exquisite greenstone and silver casket for himself.

Sir Joseph Ward said that the President's strenuous life was well-known to all New Zealanders New Zealand was also a country of strenuous pioneers, with as much love for democratic ideas as America.

Admiral Sperry replied to each presentation. He said :—"We are one race and have a common ancestry, common ideas, and common interests in the Pacific. From 20deg. south to 40deg. north is a continuous chain of Anglo-Saxons possessions. Anglo-Saxons have a common language and democratic principles which serve to bind the newest America to the newest England. The officers and men of the fleet feel this reception deeper than you can ever know."

The Harbour Board presented a New Zealand silver and gold-casket and addresses to Admiral Sperry, who expressed his appreciation of the safety of the harbour, which he believed was the finest in the Pacific, expect Sydney and perhaps Manila.

The procession then left, amid tempestuous cheers from the streets, windows, and roofs, for the Military Hall, where the Mayor received his guests and presented another souvenir.

The decorations in Auckland are surprisingly perfect. British and American flags are seen everywhere, and there is an extraordinary quantity of foliage. The crowds both night and day are such as Auckland has never seen before. It is estimated that 100,000 persons saw the fleet enter the harbour. Many Maoris are in town. King Mahuta and another Maori wore top hats and frock coats, with Maori, mats over all, and shook hands with Admial Sperry on the platform.

The military review of the volunteer's of Auckland and district took plaee in the Domain. This is the first function at which America's Jack Tars were present in force.

In the evening a State dinner was tendered by the Ministry to the officers of the fleet, and popular functions were an extensive display of fireworks and the illumination of the fleet.

In the evening the officers of the fleet were banquetted by the Ministry. Admiral Sperry, in the course of his speech, said that the mission of the fleet was peace with justice. As long as it floated undefeated no enemy could cross the seas to American or New Zealand shores. President Roosevelt would appreciate the splendid reception which had been given to the fleet.

At five minutes to 8 o'clock Auckland harbour was a dull leaden grey under the half-moon. On every shoulder of the city hills and every open space were vast black crowds. Suddenly the church clock chimed 8 o'clock and on the last stroke the whole of that long black harbour blazed with light. The whole American fleet was lit up in one instant. Every ship for two miles downstream had her deck, masts funnels, bow, and stern outlined with fairly lamps.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 American sailors were ashore to-day, and an orderly crowd they were. Quite a number carried cameras, and their principal occupation seemed to be taking snapshots and buying postcards. The Government had established a bureau where all sorts of books and pamphlets about New Zealand were to be had. The shopkeepers take American dollars for 4s., the Government having promised to pay that for them. There are naval patrols in the streets who follow any sailor who is likely to get the worse for drink or into any trouble, and police interference is not called for.

ADMIRALS VISIT ROTORUA.

A MAORI WELCOME.

Auckland, August 13.

Admiral Sperry and a party of American officers spent a busy and interesting time at Rotorua to day. At 10 o'clock, headed by the Prime Minister and Lady Ward and Admiral Sperry, the visitors entered the sanatorium grounds where they met with an old-time Maori welcome from about 300 men and women of the Arawa tribe. The Maoris performed a series of wonderful an impressive hakas, which were much appreciated by the visitors, who stated that they had seen nothing more impressive. The excitement of the Maoris was intense and their abandon quite reckless, the whole effect being hypnotic.

In a flood of golden sunshine Rangatira, of the Arawa tribe, presented an inspiring and a noble figure as he stood out in front of his tribe and in picturesque language welcomed Admiral Sperry and the other visitors. Dr. Buck translated the welcome as follows :—"Welcome to Admiral Sperry and officers of the American fleet. We welcome you as friends because we recognise that you are distinguished visitors. that you come out of the same blood and have the same genealogical tree as the Anglo-Saxon people and of Kind Edward. We welcome you always as men who go down to the sea in ship, because the Maoris and the ancient Polynesians were seafaring people. Our ancestors navigated the Pacific with canoes dug out with stone, when your own people were hugging your own shores. Our ancestors sailed through the ocean long before the time of Columbus. We therefore welcome you with warm hearts, and had you been ordinary people we would have sent women to meet you, but as you are warriors we sent warriors to meet you.

A troop of Maori poi dancers carried out graceful evolutions, much to the astonishment and delight of the visitors, and afterwards stirring hakas were danced.

Rangatira again impressively addressed the visitors. He said that the old days had gone and the Arawa were not now in a position to give the Admiral a suitable present as a tie to bind their love and friendship, but such goods as they had they would give him, and they hoped that he would accept the present in the spirit in which it was given. Divesting himself of two marvellously-worked belts he laid them at the feet of Admiral Sperry. Several wahines followed and laid down splendid Maori cloaks, after which came a grey haired, striking figure, who in giving the Admiral his taiha said that the weapon was formerly used to kill men, but the Maoris, no more killed. The Admiral was a fighter but when going to kill a man he sa'vised him to wear as a charm the accompanying present.

An old warrior asked the Admiral to take some of the Maoris back to tread his battleships.

Admiral Wainwright, the Prime Minister, and several ladies were decorated with mats by wahines.

After luncheon the visitors were driven to Whakarewarewa, where they witnessed the opening of the new Maori meeting-house according to ancient native custom. They were shown over the thermal wonders of the place by Maori guides, and the Wairoa geyser was soaped in honour of the occasion and gave a magnificent response.

In the evening the sanatorium grounds and town were gaily illuminated, and the sight was a beautiful one.

DEPARTURE FROM AUCKLAND.

Auckland, August 16.

At daylight yesterday rich, black masses of smoke were pouring from 54 buff funnels down the whole length of Auckland harbour, and at 8 o'clock one after another of the battleships steamed out to sea. The fringes of the harbour side the shoulders of the hills, and every point to which man, woman, or child could scramble to obtain a view were occupied.

It has been a week of excitement such as Auckland never knew—great seething crowds of unreserved fellowship, not unmixed with orgy. For a week Queen-street has been one endless cinematograph. Auckland has figured for a week on the open page of every newspaper throughout the English-speaking world, and will find it not easy to settle down to-morrow to the humdrum routine.

The Prime Minister and a large party accompanied the fleet to the open sea and waved farewell and gave ringing cheers. The fleet will make the Australian coast off Botany Bay and steam slowly along the coast to the Heads.

RECEPTION AT ALBANY.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

Albany, August 16.

A meeting of the Albany section of the committee appointed to arrange for the reception of the United States fleet was held in the Town Hall last night.

Mr. Parker, the secretary, announced that the Federal Government was prepared to give £2,000 towards the celebrations, provided the State contributed a similar amount. The Premier, however, expected shortly to receive definite information from Sydney.

The chief matter discussed was that of accommodation for visitors within the State, and an estimate was made that from 1,500 to 2,000 persons could be provided for.

It was decided to recommend that an invitation should be extended to His Excellency the Governor to visit Albany for the week, and that the residency which was vacant, should be temporarily furnished for his accommodation. Mr. Parker stated that the intention was to reserve the quarantine station for the use of the Government.

It was also decided to recommend that the services of the Perth City Band should be engaged for the week.

Mr. Parker intimated that it was proposed to invite the Admiral and his staff to pay a visit to Perth and the goldfields.

Mr. Barnett, M.L.A., reported that the Commissioner of Railways had informed him that he was arranging for excursion trains, sufficient for any traffic likely to ensue. He also said that Mr. F. H. Piesse, M.L.A., a member of the committee, who was much interested in the matter, would arrive in Albany on Tuesday night. It was accordingly arranged for the committee to meet again on Wednesday night, Messrs. Paton and Sims being appointed to in the meantime prepare a scheme for decorations and illuminations.

MR. E. H. COWIE.

Death in Jail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 31.

Mr Ernest Hardwicke Cowie, a Calcutta solicitor, who five years ago was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment for embezzling over a lakh of rupees of the funds belonging to the Craster estates, died yesterday at the Hazaribagh Jail from enteric.

THE "JUGANTAR."

Prosecution Withdrawn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJSHAHI, AUGUST 31.

Before the District Magistrate to-day the Government Pleader intimated that he had not yet got the "Jugantar" and wanted to withdraw from the prosecution of Gobinda Pandit.

Pandit was accordingly discharged.

THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, AUGUST 31.

Cables from the South Indian Ocean meterological reporting stations, this week, show that the wind is much weaker than normal at the Seychelles and variable in direction at Mauritius and Zanzibar.

PONDICHERRY ELECTIONS.

Fixed for 6th September.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 31.

I learn from Pondicherry that in obedience to a decree of the President of the French Republic, dated the 7th instant, the Governor in Council has fixed 6th of September as the date for holding elections of members for all the seventeen municipalities in French India. This election is politically very important, because each Municipal Councillor has a vote in electing a representative to the French Senate, whereas local and general Councils are only represented by delegates. So the party that has a majority in Municipal Councils has in its hands the making of the next Senator and will be the ruling party for nine years. Naturally both Galebeleites and Shanmoogamites are working vigorously. Friction between the two parties at electioneering meetings is common.

THERE is a recrudescence of non-union trouble amongst the miners in Northumberland. An application for permission to strike at Crofton is being held over pending an investigation by the general officers of the union.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AMERICAN FLEET IN NEW ZEALAND.

Australian Defence.

EXTENSIVE OPIUM SMUGGLING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, AUGUST 17.

The streets and wharfs of Auckland were densely crowded on Monday morning, and the roofs, balconies and windows were packed with spectators on the occasion of the official landing of Rear-Admiral Sperry and his officers. Queen-street and Queen's Wharf were lined with volunteers, and a line of British veterans was drawn up on the wharf. Mr. Mitchelson, Chairman of the Harbor Board, and several of the officers met the admiral at the landing stage under a beautifully decorated canopy, and conducted them to where they were awaited by the Premier, members of the Ministry, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the principal military commanders of the dominion, Lady Ward and several other ladies. When Admiral Sperry and the four other admirals had mounted the dais the Premier read an address to President Roosevelt and presented it in a handsome casket. The address eulogised Mr. Roosevelt as "one who represented the best traditions of our common blood and civilisation," and as one who was sincerely honored by all New Zealanders. "This casket," said Sir Joseph Ward, in handing it to the admiral, "consists of our own silver, our own wood, and our own workmanship." Admiral Sperry, in reply, said that no greeting could appeal more strongly to President Roosevelt than that from a people small in number but great in achievement. The beautiful present typified everything that was good in national life. At this point Mahuta and Kaihau, two Maori chiefs, mounted the dais at the request of the Premier, and an address to Admiral Sperry was read by Sir Joseph Ward, the crowd, which filled all the avenues commanded by the dais, cheering continuously. The address alluded to the solid friendship of America and the British Empire, and made special allusions to the share of the Maori race in the national life of New Zealand. In concluding, Sir Joseph Ward presented to Admiral Sperry a handsome trophy of New Zealand workmanship. Admiral Sperry, in reply, said the reception given to the officers and men of the fleet was an earnest of the reality of the ties of blood and friendship, and meant more to them than people could understand. The ships were the body, and the fleet officers and men were its soul. He realised that the splendid race of Maories had established a tradition of loyalty and faithfulness.

TREE PLANTING CEREMONY.

After the civic reception at the Military Hall, the vice-regal party, the Ministers of the Crown and the American officers proceeded to Albert Park to perform the tree planting ceremony. A large square was roped off in the centre of the park, in which a number of American and English oaks were planted to commemorate the fleet's visit. The Governor planted a sturdy young tree to commemorate the visit of the battleship Louisiana. Lady Plunket planted a tree representing the Kansas. Lady Ward wielded the spade to set a "Minnesota" oak. The Premier covered the roots of a "Georgia" and a "New Jersey" oak. Admiral Poore planted trees as a reminder of the Rhode Island and the Virginia, and Admiral Sperry a fine cocinea, to be known as the Ohio. The Mayor expressed regret that he had to ask the Admiral to work so hard. "It's all right," replied the Admiral, "we are a working nation, you know." Rear-Admiral Wainwright, Rear-Admiral Schroeder and Captain Potter planted trees to commemorate the visit of the Maine, Kearsarge, Kentucky and Alabama. At the completion of the tree planting ceremony an adjournment was made for luncheon, at which 120 officers of the fleet were entertained by the Auckland Club and a similar number by the Northern Club. The utmost goodfellowship prevailed everywhere.

SCENE OF WILD ENTHUSIASM.

All Auckland and as many of the country population as are in Auckland town congregated in Queen-street, which was a blaze of color—an orgy of enthusiasm. As the night wore on the sailors grew more and more hilarious. They fraternised uproariously and indiscriminately with the citizens and the local military, who, in every variety of uniform, mingled with the swinging crowds. Total strangers met and, shaking hands effusively, gave cheers for the King and the President. There was frantic cheering everywhere. The warships were illuminated, and the search lights cast a weird glamor over a scene of magic beauty. The North Shore harbor front showed a mile of blazing light. The pickets from the fleet did splendid duty. Good humored disorder passed unnoticed, but every excess was promptly repressed. The contagion of enthusiasm ran like wildfire amongst the crowds. Everybody and everybody else were boon companions for the moment. There was also a magnificent fireworks display. The hotels close in New Zealand at 10 p.m., and there was comparatively little drunkenness. The street was packed with men, women and children. The Maori element formed a quaint feature, many in native dress adding a picturesque element to the crowd. The absence of larrikinism was conspicuous. The crowd, viewed beneath the multitudinous lights from illuminated buildings, presented a spectacle dazzling to the eye and bewildering to the brain, and the air filled with every description of sound, from "Hail! Columbia" played from the brazen instruments, to the skirl of the bagpipes. After 10 o'clock the crowd began to thin, and soon afterwards the city resumed its normal quiet.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

The principal yachting clubs of the State of Victoria several weeks ago adopted and submitted to the Minister of Defence a comprehensive scheme for the creation of a Yachtsmen's Naval Reserve. The scheme provided for the compilation of a register of yachtsmen, who agreed to undergo certain training and to become available in time of national emergency for such service as the Naval Commandant of the State should deem within their function. A small retaining fee and a distinctive badge were to be granted by the Commonwealth. The scheme has been carefully overhauled by the Naval Director, Captain Gresswell, and the Victorian Naval Commandant, Captain Tickell, who have approved of it, with minor modifications. The Government has now decided to adopt the proposals, and provision is to be made in the next estimates.

[*By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

for the small, but necessary, funds to put them into operation. It is expected that the Victorian section of the Yachtsmen's Naval Reserve will embrace between 60 and 70 smart yachtsmen.

The ambitious Sydney-Auckland yacht race scheme, discussed in May last by New Zealand and New South Wales yachtsmen, has not yet been put before the Federal Government in practical form. It constitutes a project quite separate from the Victorian reserve.

OPIUM SMUGGLING AT FREMANTLE.

Something in the nature of a mild sensation was created at Fremantle shortly after midday on Sunday, when a middle-aged man named Harry Pullen, a lumper, and another man whose name has not yet transpired, were caught red-handed in the act of surreptitiously bringing ashore at Victoria Quay a bag containing 28 tins of opium from the Nor-West trading steamer Charon. Apart from the perpetual and close watch kept on each "wily Chinee," the Customs officials at the Port have for some considerable time past felt convinced that the services of a number of white men employed on the wharves have been enlisted by the Celestials to assist in the illicit importation of the drug. Despite the closest scrutiny exercised by the Customs staff, no "catch" was effected until yertesday, when Mr. Jas. Farrell, a member of the boarding staff, while on duty on Victoria Quay, noticed two men carrying a bag between them atop to the wharf from the after-part of the steamer Charon, and on approaching the corner of one of the sheds place their burden behind the quantity of timber. Their movements exciting his suspicion, Mr. Farrell approached the men, whereupon one made off. The other man was then interrogated by Farrell, and gave the name of Harry Pullen. On opening the bag 28 tins of opium were found lying loosely together. Inspector Smith a few minutes later, in company with other members of the boarding staff, arrived on the scene and in company with the inspector Pullen proceeded to the Customs House. The whole matter was then laid before the Collector of Customs (Mr. Clayton T. Mason), and in view of the fact that Pullen is a married man with a large family, and is well known at Fremantle, Mr. Mason did not deem it necessary to place him under arrest. A summons, however, was at once issued, and Pullen will appear at the Fremantle Police Court this morning to answer the charge of having imported opium, a prohibited drug. Pullen's accomplice, who disappeared immediately the opium was brought ashore, had up to a late hour last evening not been apprehended by the authorities, but Customs-officer Farrell is confident that he will have no difficulty in recognising the missing man on his arrest. The value of the opium recovered is £84, and it is now in possession of the Customs authorities. The Charon returned to Fremantle on Friday last from Singapore, and since that date she has been absent from Fremantle for several days on a by-trip to Carnarvon. While in port the vessel has continually been under the surveillance of the Customs officials, and only on Saturday last two Chinese boys of the vessel, who it turned out were not members of the crew, were arrested and an order made for their deportation.

COMMONWEALTH AND THE STATES.

The Federal Treasurer has, since their respective returns from Western Australia and Queensland, had interviews with his two colleagues, Messrs. Keating and Hume Cook, and he alleges from what he has heard from them that his action in regard to finance has been misrepresented in both States. He says, for instance, that the people of Western Australia have been led to believe that the Surplus Revenue Act affected the constitutional three-fourths of the Customs and Excise revenue which has to go back to the States. It was put to Sir William Lyne that even if he had wished to keep back any portion of a State's constitutional share of the revenue he could not have done so, and, therefore, it was difficult to conceive how such an opinion could have been formed. To this the reply was that he was told that some such idea existed, and he expressed a desire that the following statement should be made public not only in Western Australia, but also in other States:—

"In consequence," said Sir William Lyne, "of the impression obtaining in Western Australia that the Surplus Revenue Act takes money out of the three-fourths of the Customs and Excise revenue due to the States, I wish to state that, instead of such being the case, for the seven and a half years, ended June 30, 1908, Western Australia received from the Commonwealth Treasurer the total sum of £7,421,478, or £1,130,320 more than the three-fourths of the Customs and Excise revenue it was entitled to under section 87 (the Braddon clause) of the Constitution. The return to all the States was £6,061,941 more than the three-fourths of the Customs and excise revenue, and in the year 1907-8 the return to the States was £33,827 more than the three-fourths. Of this return Western Australia recieved £30,410 in excess of the three-fourths. The Surplus Revenue Act does not intend to and cannot touch the three-fourths due to the States under the Constitution. In addition, the amount of £229,587 has been spent in Western Australia on public works her share of which was £101,610, Western Australia has, therefore, gained £127,977."

The Queensland report, the Treasurer states, related to the amount taken out of the June revenue for old-age pensions, it being alleged that Queensland had been debited with far more than its share. The Treasurer corrected this statement. Queensland was, he said, debited with its exact share of appropriations for old-age pensions and coastal defence. An endeavour was made to obtain from the Treasurer some information in regard to the amounts appropriated in July for these two new trust funds, but he refused to give it, although reminded that when Parliament met this would be one of the first questions asked. "Wait until Parliament meets," was the reply. Then Sir William Lyne touched on the coming session, and he commenced by saying that as far as he could see there was no political unrest at present. It would be a busy session, and if the financial question was not decided it would certainly have to be disposed of next year. "The Premiers are, I understand, waiting for Mr. Kidston's return to hold another conference, and any proposals that they may make will, of course, be carefully considered by the Government." In reply to a question as to whether he was wedded to the scheme he propounded at the last conference, to fix the return to the States at £6,000,000 yearly, he would say nothing definite. In reply to a further question about his attitude towards the proposal made by one of the State Premiers that the return should be on a per capital basis, Sir William Lyne pointed out that he had advocated such a system at the Adelaide Convention.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

There is no doubt much force in the complaint voiced by Mr. Mitchell in the House of Assembly last week that the Government is doing very little to advertise South Australia. It is true that when Mr. Price was in England he did much to bring this State before the notice of the people of the motherland, but he is back in Adelaide now, and unless the good work he did is followed up, its results will soon be forgotten. The neighbour States, as well as Canada and New Zealand, are active all the time, and by degrees the impression made by our own Premier will disappear, unless steps are taken to emphasise it. We have, it is asserted, three Intelligence Bureaus in operation, but, according to Mr. Mitchell, it is an exceedingly difficult process to get any intelligence out of either one of them, even here, and it may be taken for granted that their influence on the other side of the water is represented by a cipher. Major Norton and the Agent-General's office are doing much to help the producer here to get rid of the articles he has for sale, but even in that department, Mr. Price has assured us, a very great deal more might be accomplished by up-to-date methods of advertisement and distribution. It barely comes within Major Norton's province, however, to act as an immigration agent, even supposing the Government were ready to receive a large influx of settlers of the type of those who are coming to Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland. If the success of the various institutions in South Australia were made known more generally in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, however, and if the prosperity which is enjoyed by all classes of the community were more frequently the theme of comment there, it is pretty certain that many people with means to purchase homes for themselves would come to this State of their own initiative. There is need, too, of more local advertising by various means, in order to secure a share at least of the current of tourists which flows from State to State during the pleasure-making season. We have the humiliating circumstance before our eyes that, although for nearly four years we had an American Premier, the naval authorities of the United States had never heard of us until after the itinerary of Admiral Sperry's squadron had been so definitely mapped out that there was no opportunity of altering the routes or the stopping-places. We are to have a Tourist Bureau in full working order in a few months, but for the present not only do we not attract our full share of visitors from New Zealand and the other States, but we cannot retain our own holiday-makers. Travellers from Broken Hill and the country districts pass through Adelaide to the eastern cities and Tasmania when they can arrange for a few weeks' furlough, not because there are no pleasure resorts in South Australia, but because they are not properly known, they cannot be readily reached, or there is not comfortable and sufficient accommodation available. The trip up the Murray in the period of good rivers would be popular if there were rest-houses provided, and there are other alluring spots which suffer from a similar lack of consideration for the wants of the excursionist public.

A.

THE HOARDED WEALTH OF INDIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

REFERRING to the recent suggestion of Sir Ernest Cabb to adopt means for ascertaining whether it is possible to devise schemes for the release of the great hoarded wealth of India with a view to its profitable utilization for the benefit of the country in general and the hoarders in particular we may point out that, besides gold and silver which are well known to be largely used in India—specially the latter—as mediums of safe but unproductive investments for hoarding whatever spare money the natives have to put by, we believe it is not generally known that there is another article which serves, at least a portion of the Indian people, as a medium for hoarding money. This article is opium. In those parts of Rajputana where poppy cultivation is permitted by the Government an enormous sum of money is hoarded in opium. It is purchased by those who have money to hoard and, made into round cakes weighing about ½ of a pound each, is stored for years and years in various ways according to the quantity each investor sinks his money in. The wealthy hoarders have large godowns, attached to their houses, specially for this purpose. In these godowns the opium cakes are ranged on tiers of bamboo tatties covered with mats and thickly spread over with the chaff of dry poppy leaves and seed-pods, and the layers of the opium cakes are again well covered over with a liberal quantity of the dry poppy-leaf chaff. In this manner the opium is left there for years and years and it keeps in perfect condition for quite an indefinite period of time, the dry poppy-leaf chaff covering absorbing the moisture from the surrounding atmosphere and allowing the opium buried in it to age and appreciate in value, for the older the opium gets the better the price it fetches. Others store it similarly in underground cellars, and the small hoarders keep their little possessions in carefully packed cases within their humble dwellings. But although opium improves in value with age the loss in weight by evaporation swallows up the profit accruing from the aging of the drug to a very great extent, at least for four or five years until the cakes have become quite hard and the process of desiccation has ceased. When the opium is new it is of the consistency of thick gum and in five or six years' time it becomes quite as hard as brick. Opium of ten or twelve years old is not a raw article to meet with in the market here during the summer months when exports from Bombay chiefly consist of old drugs. As old opium smokes mild it gets into demand during the hot months of the year in China when a milder smoke is more acceptable. Some three or four years ago when the price of very old opium had risen very high, some lots were brought to Bombay for sale, from Malwa Provinces, which were traced to be from opium hoards of full forty years old. At that time the price of very old opium had advanced to Rs. 2,000 per chest, of 140 pounds, bringing Rs. 1,400 net per chest to the owner after deducting the duty of Rs. 600 per chest, and even at that high price there were instances of men refusing to get rid of their many years' hoards. As a rule those who have very old drug sell it whenever there is an exceptionally good enquiry for it and with the proceeds at once buy new opium and hoard it. About 75,000 chests of opium are reported to be held in this manner, and valuing them at the present market rate of say Rs. 650 per chest we see Rs. 4,87,50,000 locked up in this way only. This calculation is based on the actual cost of the opium exclusive of the duty of Rs. 600 a chest which must be paid to the Government on every chest of opium as it is released for export or for local consumption. In former years there was no special reason to find fault with this opium hoarding habit in a part of the country, but now circumstances are altered owing to the Indian Government's opium traffic suppression measures. If ever the Malwa opium traffic is to cease, then the effect thereof on these hoarders would indeed be ruinous. The disastrous effect on India of the depreciation of silver is still fresh in our mind and, if Government's opium trade-suppression measures continue to be rigorously enforced, a repetition on a small scale of a similar evil effect, at least in a part of India, is inevitable. It is true it will effect only a small part of the country, yet, as it will be concentrated in that small part it will be felt all the more keenly in the provinces concerned where there is not a hut, however small and humble, but has its little hoard of opium, and the process of depreciation of value has already set in. Whatever way Government's anti-opium policy ultimately end, the working off of this great hoard will not have any evil effect on the country, and under the present condition of affairs measures for promptly tackling it are indeed necessary.

NEWMAN HAYE.

MAHOMEDAN GATHERING.

Tribute to Indian Ladies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 31.

A meeting of Mahomedans from different parts of India was held here yesterday to offer thanks to the local Government for the grant of a large piece of land for the proposed Darulallum building and to the Begum of Bhawalpur for the donation of Rs. 50,000.

The Rajah of Mahmudabad occupied the chair, and besides Mahomedans there were present Mr. Saunders, Commissioner, Mr. Jappling, Deputy, also several hundred others.

Excellent speeches were made by the president and others. Apart from the immediate object of the gathering, the occasion afforded the opportunity for the religious leaders of Nadwat-ul-ulem on the one hand and Mahomedans who owe advancement to Western learning on the other to give public expression to the fact that the long-standing breach between them has been bridged, the Olemas acknowledging their intention of moving with the the times and giving full support to western education. One speaker said they were witnessing the birth of a movement unique so far as the Mahomedan world was concerned. Referring to the generous gift of the Begum a speaker said it was a striking coincidence, that the Nadwa are indebted to the generosity of ladies. The first wakf, in favour of Nadwa came from a lady and the first large donation also came from a lady. If an appeal were properly made probably more ladies will send donations, so that the whole fabric of this instruction may one day boast of the distinction of being raised by noble-minded women.

VAISHNAVISM AND ITS DEVOTEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The other day I read something about Vaishnavism and its devotees under the marginal heading of "The Month of Krishna Worship" in the "Bombay Gazette." The writer believes that the degeneration of the creed of Vaishnavism during the regime of the descendants of Shri Vallabhacharya is the result of the belief of the devotees that Shri Krishna is again re-incarnate in them. Is that the only reason of degeneration? No. There are a good many others. Want of education and enlightenment on the part of the later descendants of Shri Vallabhacharya was the chief cause. Writings of Shri Vallabacharya are in Sanskrit. They are written in highly figurative and allegorical language just as are the writings of the author of the Mahabharat and the Bhagvat. Without a thorough knowledge of Sanskrit, these descendants are likely to misunderstand them. Their devotees too—quite laymen—are much more likely to misconstrue them. The result was that this sect, as the writer says, assumed its gross and sensual form and the sectaries came to be known as Epicureans of India.

But times changed. Some of the present Mahrajas began to realise the fall. They also began to feel the force of the adage that flattery spoils both the flatterer and the flattered. They began to search the cause. They found that riches without education are prolific of immense mischief. It was with this notion that the father of our present learned Goswami Shri Devki Nundanacharya commenced giving sound education to each of his three sons. We see with our own eyes the fruit of his efforts in his illustrious surviving son, the magnet of every devotee, reformer as well as orthodox.

The second vivid instance I recently notice in the minor adopted son of the late Goswami Shri Jivanlalji Mahrajee, the owner of the Moba Mundir in the 3rd Bhoiwada near the Bhuleshwar Temple. His name is Goswami Shri Gokulnathjee Mahraj. His present age is but 9. He is thoroughly instructed in Sanskrit literature. He gets himself acquainted with the writings of his predecessors. He dislikes the notion that he is himself Shri Krishna. He says that he is but a humble attendant of his and it is his duty to learn and to teach morals to enable himself and others to attain salvation, which is the goal of our life.

In order to carry out his aims in life he has at his own expense founded on the last Gokulashtami an academy for the study of Sanskrit literature and a library where works of valuable Sanskrit literature are being stored. Both, he has named as Shrimud Balkrishna Pathshala and Shrimud Balkrishna Sanskrit Library. At the same time he has made a provision for Hindu orphans desiring to be initiated into that literature by providing for them free lodging and boarding and free study in the academy. They are admitted in the orphanage on certain terms and within a certain limit of age. I am informed that to relieve the distress of the sick he opened a dispensary last year, where a number of Hindus are treated free of charge.

All these facts indicate that the old age is gone and a new life is kindled in the youths of the present generation. We earnestly hope that many others professing themselves to be the heads of religion would imitate this young Mahraja of but 19 years, and if all these heads were thus to act and wed learning to riches, the creed would be heaved up and it would emit a light which would guide their adherents to the right goal where each strives to go.

While closing this part of my subject I must not pass over the part of the article which deals with taxes which these priests receive from their wealthy followers. So far as I am informed I say they are but voluntary payments, about which no one can complain. I do not know that every Maharaja has those payments. Goswami Shri Devkinandanacharya has nothing of the kind like fixed taxes. Nor has the Goswami Shri Gokulnathji any of such taxes. From particular instances I cannot jump to universal propositions. Even if there be such modes of taxing, they will all either disappear or be modified in the course of time by the spread of true education and enlightenment both among the present and future generation of the heads and their devotees for whom the above-mentioned institutions are opened for the attainment of true knowledge of the tenets of Shri Vallabhacharya, the founder of Vaishnavism in the 15th and 16th centuries.—Yours, &c.

TRUTH.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists. Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain 30 Permanganate of Potash. Condy's Gosnell & Co., London, Eng.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

Illuminations in Bombay.

THE Mahomedans of Bombay are celebrating with great enthusiasm the opening of the Hedjaz Railway which takes place to-day. Last night most of the Mahomedan localities and mosques were brilliantly illuminated in honour of the event, and several meetings were held, where enthusiastic speeches were made on the advantages to result from the opening of the railway. The day was observed as a gala day by the Mahomedans; and as the evening approached, Mahomedan localities wore quite an animating appearance, immense throngs of Mahomedans collecting in mosques and other places. The Memon mosque on Ripon Road, the Khoja Ashnasari Jamat mosque in Pala Lane and several other mosques were illuminated, as also were the Mahomedan buildings in Kolsa Street, Narandharu Street, Halai Street, Cutchhi Memon Street, Kambeker Street, Bhownaggree Street, Khadak; Bhuj Street, Jakaria Street and several other streets. Mahomedan mosques and localities will also be illuminated to-night and meetings held. Many Mahomedan schools will be closed to-day in honour of the event, which has evoked great enthusiasm among the Mahomedans.

A meeting of Mahomedans was held last night at the "Akhbar-i-Islam" Office, under the chairmanship of Mr. Mahomed Haji Sabu, when it was resolved to wire congratulations and thanks to his Majesty, the Sultan of Turkey and to Prince Burhanudin. Mr. Husen Sabri Bey Efendi, acting Consul-General for Turkey in Bombay visited the "Akbar-i-Islam" office in the evening. He also visited several mosques and streets and was everywhere cordially received.

The Akbar-i-Islam office was brilliantly illuminated, and decorated with flags bearing the inscription "God Save Sultan Abdul Hamid."

NEW TURKISH CONSTITUTION.

At many of the meetings held last night, references were made to the new Turkish Constitution which was alluded to as opening a new era for Turkey. Speeches were made expressing the thanks of the Mahomedans to the Sultan for granting the Constitution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 31.

A mass meeting of ten thousand Moslems was held in Victoria Hall to celebrate the Coronation anniversary of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey.

Resolutions thanking the Sultan for granting parliamentary institutions and opening the Hedjaz Railway at Medina were passed. Unprecedented enthusiasm prevailed, heartfelt prayers offered, and Moslems fed the poor. Charities were also distributed all over the town. There will be grand illuminations to-morrow. At the conclusion, cheers were raised for His Majesty King Edward.

The chairman was authorised to cable congratulations. The Turkish Consul presided.

The Moslems observe Tuesday as a public holiday.

THE CLEFT STICK.

We feel we must apologise for expatiating on a new worry for the housewife, writes the "St. James's Budget," in an article not altogether inappropriate in India. This poor woman is so beset with troubles and difficulties that she may well pray to be spared from additional ones. Our excuse shall be that the new worry is but an old worry developed; and, whatever misery the contemplation of it may cause, it must be faced with all possible bravery.

Out with the facts then. At Leeds Assizes a cook sued her former employers for libel. They had given her a character which was not good. The document began with a tribute to her obstinacy, and went on in a strain of mingled sorrow and sarcasm to point out that she had a bad habit of sending in broken glass with the food, that she had a liking for fresh places and many of them, that she was untidy and careless, that her insensibility to kindness and consideration was abnormal and highly provoking, that . . . . But we cannot pretend to summarise the catalogue of vices attributed to this poor cook. Let him who wishes to study the testimonial in all the variety and virulence of its language seek it elsewhere. He will probably come to the conclusion that Mr. Justice Grantham was right when he said it had evidently been written in a moment of great anger and exasperation, and the mistress was not justified in so expressing herself. Damages to the amount of £25 were awarded.

The error of these rash employers cannot be palliated. They said too much. It was their duty to give a character, not to throw mud. They should have told the truth in charity, and we are afraid they did not.

At the same time, the case, when bereft of its special features, is a reminder to employers of the thin ice on which they are skating when they endeavour to do unto their neighbours in the matter of servants as they would have their neighbours do unto them. A character written with a proper sense of responsibility and stating what the writer believed to be the truth would doubtless required to be very bad indeed to earn for a servant the substantial sympathy of a jury. But a character honestly given by no means preserves the giver from the danger of actions for libel and threats of such actions. Nobody wants to go to law with a servant. It is a most unpleasant and unprofitable undertaking. Victory is scarcely more agreeable than defeat; because in either case expense and publicity are involved. Generally the employer would prefer to compromise. Here the pettifogging, blackmailing lawyer gets his chance. We regret to say there are lawyers in every town willing and eager to support complaints of libel and slander on the very slanderest pretext. The servant goes to one of them declaring that her mistress has libelled her and your honest character is made the foundation for a ridiculous claim for damages. You pay a pound or two to save trouble and expenditure. The servants is so satisfied that in future she will be but too pleased to get an honest character. The procedure we describe is not suppositious. It has been adopted again and again, as many employers know to their cost.

The housewife's difficulty is, therefore, to tell the truth about a servant not only in such a way as to present no excuse for legal action, but so as to preclude the very possibility. The danger is that she will be frightened into speaking well of every servant who asks her for a testimonial, or of whose capacity a plain statement is required. She will be driven to say that she has no fault to find with Mary Jane when in fact she has many faults. Thus the household is driven back into the greatest trouble of all the impossibility of getting the facts about the aptitude and moral constitution of a servant. The amount of evil which has been wrought by employers neglecting to write honest characters is beyond computation.

There is much virtue in writing a character honestly, charitably, and with a sufficient mingling of truth and generosity. There is prudence in taking every precaution, by marking the letter private and sealing it carefully, to guard against its falling into wrong hands. But the wisest plan of all, both for the mistress who needs and the mistress who gives the character, is to supply the necessary information not in a letter but in a private interview. That way lies the largest amount of safety for everybody concerned.

THE CONTENTS OF A SHRIMP TRAWL.

We lay all night moored alongside a flat in the harbour at Mostyn writes T. A. C. in a Home Contemporary. Every few minutes our somewhat crowded cabin was illuminated by brilliant pyrotechnic displays from a neighbouring furnace, and at intervals the night mails and expresses thundered through the station, a stone's throw from the quay; some of the six in the cutter's cabin did not sleep much. At early dawn, when the lapping tide had covered the last of the mud and the furnace fires had faded in the morning mist, we left our moorings and glided down the gutter, now marked only by the line of perches, into Mostyn Deep. Thence, with a light breeze scarcely filling our big brown mainsheet, we crept across the wide estuary of the Dee and shot our trawal in Hilbre Swash. We drift seaward on the ebb; there was no wind to help us drag, but the tide runs swifter near the surface, and we slowly pulled the beam and net along the bottom. After breakfast we set to work to haul. When the heavy beam was aboard and the dripping small-meshed net came home we saw that a fair collection of shallow-water objects was enclosed in the bag. Had we been shrimp trawling for commercial purposes our haul could only have been counted a failure, but experiment and investigation were our objects, and the young plaice of various ages were sufficiently numerous to satisfy our expert.

It is not a pretty sight when the contents of the trawl are dumped upon the deck, but it is very interesting. Heaped up in indescribable confusion are the gasping, struggling, writhing inhabitants of the deep suddenly dragged out of their element; they squirm and leap at first in wild alarm, and then the convulsions subside, and the poor wretches simply lie and gasp; to some death comes quickly, but others are alive and unharmed when later they are returned to the water. In our haul were a few quarts of shrimps and prawns, which, when the catch had been sorted, were duly riddled and the large ones promptly boiled, the undersized animals being swilled back into the sea. How futile are the usual actions by which the shrimp escapes danger when it is landed on a deck; it leaps at first as it does upon the sand, but it fails to reach the waves; it flaps its tail with spasmodic jerks, but it cannot shoot backwards through the air as it was wont to shoot through the water, leaving its foes behind or should we say in front? It tries, by rapid circular motion of its legs and paddles, to bury itself in the sand, but the heard deck refuses to cover it. Poor shrimp! The crabs, which were numerous and many hued, suffered less than most of the captives, except when in their efforts to escape they were crushed beneath an inadvertent heel; one really cannot say "by your leave" to every crab which roams aimlessly about the boat. There were no edible crabs in this first haul, and, by far, the large majority were the common shore or harbour crab, a crustacean which is occasionally eaten but is not counted as of commercial value; these soon worried their way through the heap of fish and other creatures, and, catching hold of the net, fishy fellow-captives, or each other, dragged themselves clear; then they raced for safety along the deck, and soon were everywhere, some few finding their way into the sea. Swimming crabs were perhaps not so plentiful, but were abundant; they were more helpless, and when on their backs showed by the rapid alternate movement of their posterior pair of limbs why the sailors call them 'fiddlers'; they fiddled with their flattened paddles until they were returned to the water. Then there were hermit-crabs, which, safe within their solid shelly houses, came up uncrushed by the weight of the catch; once on the deck, they peeped out, twiddled their whiskers, and crawled about, but nervously retired backwards whenever danger threatened. Little crabs of various species were crushed to death before they reached the boat, or were hopelessly jammed into the yielding, battered bodies of the jelly-fish. When these jelly-fishes arrived on deck there was not much form or life left in them; a crowded shrimp-trawl is not a suitable apparatus for obtaining specimens of medusae.

A FEW STARFISHES

came up with this haul, and at least one little squid. When placed in a bucket of water the squid at once endeavoured to hide itself in the ink which it discharged, and when that was dissipated it changed from semi-transparence to reddish brown, in anger blushing a rosy red.

It is hard to say what fish was most numerous, for there were many representatives of a few species. The experts, captain, and crew at once set to work to sort the catch, throwing into heaps the plaice, dabs and solenettes, and the "maiden" skates. As they washed the catch to make counting and sorting easier they threw out one little fish, but seldom handled it, for the lesser weever is best treated with respect. The abundance of this "viper weever" or "stingfish" makes trawling a far from safe occupation, for the sting is not to be laughed at. The weever, Isaac Byerley showed, stings with both the spine upon the gill-cower and the small first dorsal fin. He stated that the Hoylake fishermen believed that the best cure for the sting was the viscera of the offending fish, a remedy centuries ago advised by Pliny; but our captain, a Hoylake man, had never heard of the superstition. Grin and bear it seemed it to be the only thing to do, for in about twelve hours the pain subsides; this duration of the pain has led to another bit of fisherman's lore, for it is evident to his mind that the trouble lasts for a tide; when the tide reaches the point that it was at when the wound was inflicted a cure will be effected. We threw out the weevers, and most of them would do no further harm, for even when the trawl came home many of them were dead.

The armed bullhead or pogge looks even more venomous than the weever, but in spite of its spines and prickles it is harmless; it is useless as food, and all which we caught were returned to the sea. Here and there in the catch we came across a codling or a goby, but by far the most beautiful fish was the dragonet or dusky skulpin. The protruding eyes of this fish are placed very near together and look upwards; it is, as is perfectly evident, a bottom-loving species. It is a curious-looking fish, long and thin, with a broad compressed head; but its chief and most noticeable characteristic is its colour. Bright blues and yellows, orange and ultramarine on skin and fins—it is indeed a splendid fish. In the male the first ray of the dorsal fin is extraordinarily long, and he is a smarter fish than the female, but her colours and markings are not to be despised.

Out in the Horse Channel, when a breeze had sprung up at last, we dragged the wider-meshed trawl merrily under shortened sail, and when at last we hauled it in, we found it difficult to get the bag on deck. Block and tackl settled the difficulty, and with an "All together!" we landed a net full of starfish. "Cross-fish" our shipmates called them, but it was the crew who might have been cross. Starfish are said to be gregarious; we realised it when we looked at the useless, feebly moving mass which we emptied out upon the deck. There were a few flat-fish amongst them, flatter than they ought to be, and one crab which measured about an inch below the legal limit and so was allowed to grow bigger; the rest of the catch was worthless, and was shovelled back into the sea. Amongst the cross-fish was here and there a button-like object, the body of a brittle-star which had promptly thrown off its fragile legs in its struggles to escape. Many strange things come up in the trawl, but beyond a few lumps of coal and the beflowered lid of a china teapot we did not salve much, though we did rescue a steamer's fire-bucket which was sailing alone and empty across the Bay. It is hardly possible to examine and recognise all the marine treasures, living and dead, which are dumped on the deck. On one crab for instance, we noticed a mass of featureless jelly, a sort of double bag firmly fixed to the unfortunate host. This was sacculina, a crustacean which has gone down hill in development; it begins life as a shrimp-like little creature hardly distinguishable from a crab of the same age, and then when it takes to parasitic ways and attaches itself to some crab, it loses all its limbs and almost everything except its mouth and stomach. What a splendid object-lesson it is to illustrate the evils of green.

With a bag of plaice for further examination, a few fish and shrimps for home consumption, and a happy recollection of the interesting if common inhabitants of the Dee and Liverpool Bay, we swung into the Rock Channel and headed for New Brighton arriving at our moorings a little before high tide.

DESTRUCTION OF FAMOUS HOUSES.

Necessity for Preserving Historic Treasures.

"The almost total destruction by fire of Mr. Finch's historic and celebrated mansion at Burley-on-the-Hill, near Oakham, and the serious damage caused at Lord Brassey's modern, but equally stately, house at Normanhurst, direct attention to the special perils to which country houses are always subject," says the "Daily Telegraph."

STATELY HOUSES IN DANGER.

"We may be tolerably sure that but few of the stately homes of England, and probably fewer still of its cathedrals and national monuments, are really equipped against fire with all the appliances that forethought can suggest. And this though the necessity for such precautions is manifest. Indeed, we are not sure that it is not greater now than ever before. Fires often occur mysteriously nowadays; in the old days the causes were usually tolerably certain. For these mysterious outbreaks some fusion of a hidden electric wire or some defect in the warming installation is generally held to be responsible, and it is a moot point whether the danger from such sources is not greater than when charred oak beams in the chimneys were the principal latent source or mischief.

ELECTRICAL DANGER.

"We talk of the perils of lamps and candles, but they are at least open and visisible; the electric wire is out of sight, and the majority of people scarcely realise that fire, as well as light, can lurk in so innocent-looking a thread. It behoves all who have the care of buildings of historic interest to take warning by these repeated losses, and make the fullest possible provision against the outbreak of fire. At every large country house the servants ought to be carefully drilled and coached in fire discipline, and they ought also to know what, among the contents of the mansion, should first be saved from the flames. Moreover, there must be scores of houses in England where the additional security obtained by the employment of an extra servant as night watchman, to keep vigilant guard against fire, would well repay the slight expense involved.

A DOUBLE CURSE.

"There is not a county in England which has not suffered grievous loss through the destruction by fire of some of its chief 'seats.' Sometimes, it is true, a picturesque ruin has resulted, by way of compensation. That is conspicuously the case at Cowdray, near the pleasant little Sussex town of Midhurst, where the ivy-muffled ruins of the great Tudor house of the ill-fated Dukes of Montagu are a possession even more enviable, perhaps, than a late eighteenth-century mansion, with its stucco in perfect repair. Cowdray was never rebuilt after the disastrous fire of 1793, which swept round the quadrangle, and reduced it to a shell in a few hours. Usually, when fire has wrought havoc on anything approaching this scale it has completed its work even more thoroughly, and left nothing but shapeless ruins, which the owner has been compelled to remove. The owner of Cowdray never knew his loss. He was on the Continent when the fire took place, and was drowned before the news reached him—thus amply fulfilling the double curse which rested upon the estate.

FAMOUS FIRES.

"But there is no need to go back a century to compile a record of disastrous fires among the great houses which are part of the glory of the land. A striking list could be made out of those which have occurred within comparatively recent memory. In 1871 the eastern wing of historic Warwick Castle was completely gutted. The same year saw Blenheim threatened, and the Duke of Devonshire's Lancashire seat, Holker Hall. Earl Grey's mansion at Howick suffered in 1874; Lord Houghton's seat, Fryston Hall, near Pontefract, in 1876; Inveraray Castle, the home of the Duke of Argyll, was severely damaged in 1877. In 1879 Duncombe Park, near Helmsley, the home of the Faversham, was destroyed, and a host of valuable pictures were either burnt or irretrievably ruined.

"In the eighties, Sir A. H. Elton's mansoin, Cleveden Court, associated with the Hallams, with Tennyson, and with Thackeray, was almost destroyed; Lord Suffield's place at Gunton was burnt to the ground, and a hundred thousand pounds worth of damage was done at Lord Shrewsbury's Ingestre Hall. Lord Sackville's house at Knole was the victim in 1887. And within the last few years there have been distructive fires at Ellingham Hall, at Gaddesden Place, and at Sir Charles Tennant's house in Peebleshire, while only the north wing of Euston Hall survives the fire which ravaged the Duke of Grafton's big mansion near Thetford, which dated from the days of Charles II.

OUR WEALTH IN HOUSES.

"It is not for want of 'awful examples,' therefore, that owners of large country houses neglect to take the utmost precautions. Every countryside has its own local chronicle of fire. The marvel, perhaps is that so many old houses have come down to our time unscathed, when we consider all the perils of recklessness and carelessness which they have surmounted through so many generations. No country in the world is so rich in beautiful old houses as England; not merely big houses standing nobly in spreading parks, but the picturesque houses of the lesser gentry, the 'halls' of the squirearchy, gabled manor-houses which have changed hands scores of times, and have sometimes fallen sadly in the social scale, and half-timbered farm-houses which can claim two centuries of almost unchanged existense. They all deserve to be protected with the most zealous care. Most of these ancient buildings put to shame the newer and often more pretentious houses which modern hands have raised beside them. The more reason, therefore, to preserve them watchfully against the lamentable mischance of fire."

BUDDHISM IN ENGLAND.

Bikuya Ananda Metteyya, the missionary of Buddha in England, has discoursed to a Press representative upon the results of his work here during the past few months, his plans for the future, and the future of Buddhism generally. The missionary expressed himself as quite satisfied with the fruits of his labour during the last few months. His object in visiting England, he said, was not to convert; it was primarily to ascertain the number of those interested in Buddhism, and to form them into a nucleus to prepare for the future propagation of his religion in Great Britain. So far as that was concerned he was perfectly satisfied with the progress made. The Buddhist Society of Great Britain and Ireland now had a membership of about 150, with Professor F. W. Rhys Davids as president, and the Earl of Mexborough, the Prince of Sikkim, and Professor C. R. Lanman as vice-presidents. The Society held meetings every Sunday at St. Mary Abbotts Place, Kensington High Street, at seven o'clock, and proposed shortly to publish a periodical Buddhist journal of sixty-four pages. Two more lectures were to be given at Clapham before he left England, but their dates had not yet been fixed. "On Oct. 1," continued the Bikuya, "I leave England for the East. There I will remain working for two years, during which time I hope to found a 'Sangha' (chapter of monks). The 'Sangha' will then come to England and establish a monastery, where the work of ordaining can be efficiently carried on. The end of two years, he continued, "will see the 2,500th anniversary of the advent of the Buddha, and the establishment of a 'Sangha' in the West will be a fitting way of celebrating the great occasion. Buddhism, in my opinion, will in time to come be the only religion of the West. Thanks to the progress of modern thought, the West is ripe for conversion, the inhabitants have now reached the 'age of understanding,' and from Agnosticism will find relief in the almighty teachings of the Buddha."

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 15th Aug. 1908:

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 16th Aug. 08	2,45,222	2,56,000	5,500	5,06,722
G I P Ry Section	80,690	1,88,329	1,171	1,70,190
I M R system	21,180	9,160	58	30,398
A D O Ry	49	2	....	51
Baran-Kotah Ry				
Total	2,53,547	4,70,003	6,822	8,10,372
Actuals for corresponding week of 17th Aug. 07				
G I P R Section	1,80,178	2,83,785	5,079	4,83,042
I M R system	73,313	1,54,000	1,921	2,29,234
A D O Ry	21,551	10,564	42	32,164
Baran-Kotah Ry	....	....	....	....
Total	2,83,979	4,24,302	7,966	7,15,337
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) G I P R	+ 56,043	+ 69,817	+ 514	+ 1,26,377
I M R	— 7,134	— 29,721	— 731	— 36,986
A D O Ry	+ 28	+ 1,305	+ 1	+ 1,757
Baran-Kotah Ry	+ 49	+ 2	—	+ 51

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th Aug., on 504·26 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,42,000	1,45,000	4,000	2,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	282	288	7	577
For previous 6 weeks of half year	7,62,000	9,40,000	23,000	17,25,000
Total for 7 weeks	9,04,000	10,85,000	27,000	20,16,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,14,309	1,16,361	1,452	2,32,122
Per mile of Ry. do.

THE LATE MR. LAVINO.

An Interesting Career.

MR. WILLIAM LAVINO, the *Times* Paris correspondent, has just died in his sixty-second year. The story of his life is most interesting, as he belonged to the race of journalists with the grand manner which is dying out. Here is the story as told in the columns of the journal which he served so well.

OF DUTCH PARENTAGE.

William Lavino was born of Dutch parents who had become English by naturalisation at Lower Broughton, Lancashire, in 1846. After two years at a private school he was sent to a private tutor in Hanover at the age of seven with a view to becoming a civil engineer. On his parents' removing to Paris six months later he followed them, and passed two years at the Ecole Superieure du Commerce; and after another two years spent in a house of business at Antewerp he returned to Paris at the age of twenty-one, when he entered the office of Bertrand Fourquet, who was at the same time one of the most important merchants in Paris and Consul-General of Ecuador.

ASSOCIATED WITH ECUADOR.

"At that time Garcia Moreno, President of Ecuador, was engaged in remodelling the institutions of that country upon the most modern European pattern, and was drawing the necessary material almost wholly from France. To Bertrand Fourquet fell the responsibility of selecting, buying, and transmitting to Ecuador large quantities of military stores, hospital appliances, and scientific apparatus of all kinds, and to William Lavino, his secretary, fell the principal part of the work. In this way Lavino made numerous acquaintances and gained a stock of general knowledge which was to prove invaluable to him in his subsequent career. Shortly after, when the first Ecuadorian minister in the person of General Salazar was accredited to Paris, Lavino was appointed his private secretary. In 1870 he was named Consul of Ecuador in Chicago, but the out-break of the war in that year found him still in Paris, and there he elected to remain. He served through the siege of Paris, first with Coquerel's ambulance, and later with Tessier du Motay's flying ambulance. During the bombardment of the Plateau d'Avron he was slightly wounded by a shell which necessitated his spending several weeks in hospital.

HIS FIRST COUP.

"On severing his connection with Ecuador in 1874 he was offered the Secretaryship of the Legation of San Salvador, but just at this time the event occurred which determined his future career. Bazaine had escaped from the Isle Ste. Marguerite and was living in Brussels; he was at that moment one of the best abused and least accessible, and therefore one of the most interesting personages in Europe. Lavino conceived the idea of procuring from him a letter in his own defence addressed to the editor of the "New York Herald." The coup succeeded completely, and its success decided him to enter journalism. He accordingly took over the editorship of the "Continental Herald," and a few months later he was appointed in 1876 assistant to Mr. Campbell Clarke, Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." In the following year he distinguished himself during the Constantinople Conference by telegraphing each day from Paris an accurate report of its proceedings some twelve hours before the first reports arrived from Constantinople. This resulted in a special mission to Vienna, and shortly after in the appointment of Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Before settling finally in Vienna he spent three months in Berlin, where he met Bismarck and Bleichroder, became intimate with Moritz Busch, and gained an invaluable insight into the objects and methods of the German Foreign Office.

HIS WORK IN PARIS.

"Lavino was appointed Vienna correspondent of the "Times" in 1892. But Vienna was also the most difficult of posts for the foreign correspondent. A single indiscretion, the slightest failure in tact, and the transgressor might find himself for ever debarred from access to the only persons who could help him. Lavino avoided all these pitfalls and attained in course of time a position which it is safe to say no English journalist had ever enjoyed before him. The strength of his position appears nowhere more clearly than in his consistent and uncompromising support of the Hungarian Liberals against the party of reaction in the civil marriage question of the early nineties. During the frequently strained relations between the different parties and nationalities in Austria-Hungary he was successful in retaining the confidence and good will of all sides. His work in Vienna was of great value and importance and in a quiet way he exercised a considerable influence on international politics. But his best services were rendered after he succeeded M. de Blowitz as the "Times" correspondent in Paris in the beginning of 1903.

"He hailed his appointment to Paris as the complete fulfilment of his ambition for many reasons, no doubt, but chiefly for the opportunity it afforded him of helping to realise his most cherished political ideal—a good understanding between England and France. Many influences have contributed to the revulsion of feeling which has culminated in the entente cordiale as we see it to-day; but that the share of the late Paris correspondent of the "Times" was a large and honourable one is recognised by all those who are familiar with the inner history of the movement, and it would be mere affectation on our part to ignore it.

THE MAN LAVINO.

"In Lavino perhaps the politician overshadowed the journalist; but the independent gentleman obviously overshadowed both, and to this fact he probably owed the privileged position which he undoubtedly occupied in Paris. The "Figaro," commenting at the beginning of this year upon imminent changes in the constitution of the "Times," said: "Le correspondant du "Times" a Paris fut toujours une maniere d'ambassadeur a cote; et le titulaire actuel de cette fonction, notre confrere M. Lavino, a su conquerir dans le monde parisien comme dans le monde diplomatique on politique une situation eminente entre toutes.' He was known and trusted by men of all shades of politics. He was looked upon in Paris not merely as a powerful foreign correspondent, but as a discreet Englishman well versed in the larger issues of European politics, a man who never took a side in the personal quarrels of politicians or in domestic questions where France alone was concerned, whose sole ambition it was to serve three easily reconciled interests—the interests of the "Times," of England, and of France.

AN UPRIGHT MAN.

"Strange to say, he was not attracted by that lighter and more decorative side of Paris life where the foreign journalist would naturally be expected to find his chief opportunities. He seldom went into society and never to the play.

"Fate willed that he should occupy a great position among journalists, and it is as a journalist that his wide acquaintance of diplomats, statesmen, and officials throughout the world will remember him. But it is rather as an upright man, full of kindly feeling and human sympathy, that a circle of intimate friends will mourn him; as a man who deserved and would have preferred a less conspicuous and less solitary life than that which fell to his lot."

BY THE WAY.

POSSIBLE GREEK PROFESSORS AT OXFORD.

Taken alphabetically, they are these: Mr. Thomas William Allen, Fellow of Queen's, collaborator with Mr. Goodwin on the Homeric Hymns, and with Mr. D. B. Monro on the Iliad, as well as Editor of the Odyssey for the Oxford Classical Texts; Mr. John Burnet of Balliol, now Professor of Greek at St. Andrews, whose first-rate piece of work, the edition of Plato for the Oxford Classical Texts, has already given him a European reputation. Third in the list is the man whose achievements have filled a larger space in the public eye than has been done by some others—Mr. Frederic George Kenyon, of the British Museum, Honorary Fellow of Magdalen, the discoverer and editor of "The Fragments of Bacchylides." Mr. Geoge Gilbert Aime Murray, Fellow of New College, Lord Carlyle's son-in-law, formerly Professor of Greek at Glasgow, now Professor of Greek at St. Andrews, and editor of Plato for the Oxford Classical Texts. This is a sufficiently strong field; it is completed by Mr. Herbert Paul Richards, Fellow of Wadham, an older scholar than any of his fellow-competitors.

NEARLY SIXTY YEARS AGO.

The presence of the King and Queen at Cowes on the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" reminds us that nearly sixty years have gone since his Majesty, in August 1851, witnessed the finish of the first race round the Isle of Wight for the famous America Cup, from the deck of a yacht bearing the same name. The Prince, who was then a "yellow-haired laddie of nine, very like his mother," was accompanied by his parents, who were considerably amused by the boy's enthusiastic cheering of the winning yacht. "Though it is not usual to recognise the presence of Royalty during the course of a race," says a chronicler, "the schooner 'America,' on passing the 'Victoria and Albert,' instantly lowered her colours, the Commodore, Mr. John C. Stevans, took off his hat (top-hats were worn on board in those days), and, all the crew following his example, remained uncovered till they had passed the Royal yacht."

THE JUBILEE OF LONG-DISTANCE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHY.

Fifty years ago the first message passed by submarine cable between the Old and New Worlds; but, like that between Dover and Calais eighteen years before, the pioneer Atlantic cable soon became unreliable and altogether failed. After other unsuccessful attempts, the "Great Eastern" successfully laid the 1866 cable; and now, thanks to Lord Kelvin's mirror galvanometer (which increased the speed of transmission twenty-fold) and siphon recorder, the oceans of the world are spanned by a veritable net-work of cable communications. The cable from Valentia Island, off the coast of Kerry, to America is 2,350 nautical miles in length, and the time taken to transmit a signal across the Atlantic is 0·28sec. The total length of the Pacific cable which is in four sections, is no less than 7,847 nautical miles, and including retransmission from the intermediate stations (accomplished by automatic repeaters, which take the place of operators), a signal passes from end to end in 0·648sec.

"ENCOURAGING" THE NATIVES.

A recent number of the Sydney "Morning Herald" contains the text of a remarkable Ordinance which was passed by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Papua, of which Judge Murray is the Lieutenant-Governor, on May 29 last. Its object is, as stated in the Bill, "to encourage the natives of Papua in habits of industry." One of the clauses is to this effect: "Every male native between the prescribed ages shall, when called upon, be liable to work under the direction and control of the Government, on a Government plantation, public road, or native reserve in the division in which he resides, for the Government, without pay, for a period of one month in every twelve." Note the terms. The native, while being "encouraged in habits of industry," is to receive no pay for the work which he does for the Government.

THE "PROPER MANNER."

But this is not all. If the native refuses to work without pay—and nothing seems more natural than that he should—or, fails to perform his task in a "proper manner," he is made a criminal and sharply punished, for another clause of the Ordinance runs thus: "A native who after being called upon to work for the Government under this Ordinance, without reasonable excuse, fails or neglects to commence work at the time and place appointed, or who, without reasonable excuse, fails or neglects to perform his task in a proper manner, or who without leave absents himself from his work, or fails to complete his period of service, shall be liable on summary conviction to be imprisoned with hard labour for a period not exceeding six months." That is pretty stiff. We should not be surprised if more is heard of this wonderful Ordinance.

A VINDICATION.

A woman in a fashionable hat went to a menagerie performance at Budapest. The monkeys broke loose. Frightened, she returned home. When she took off her hat, from the jungle of flowers and fruit with which it was trimmed there grinned a monkey's face. The creature had taken refuge in what he fancied was a native wild. Why the lady failed to discover him before—how it came about that she never noticed his weight—with other subtle points—are problems we cannot pretend to solve. Let the story stand as it comes to us, with all its eccentricities on its own head. At least nothing improbable can be discovered in a monkey or even a beast of larger growth seeking refuge in the mazes of a fashionable hat. Elephants might seem intrusive, tigers could never be welcomed; but the Eden which so many women carry about on their heads would seem to offer great attractions to the other, more moderate-sized animals of the jungle. Nor do we think the wearers could complain if the example of the Budapest monkey were largely followed. Rather should they rejoice to get such vindication for what has been called by the Philistine unnecessary ornament. From this point of view the story we have repeated deserves the heartiest of welcomes. It shows the real benefit of the fashionable hat, together with woman's reason for wearing it. She is determined, at whatever cost to herself, to be prepared for entertaining angels unawares.

THE PASSING OF MARY ANN.

O shade of Mrs. Beeton,
Her whose prolific pen
Has done so much to sweeten
The lives of Englishmen,
Come, let it now be thine to show'r
The tributary tear,
Weep, weep with us—this very hour
Cats short a cook's career.

O shade of Mrs. Beeton,
Lament with one who feels
Almost as if he'd eaten
His last of earthly meals;
The robber Johnson claims his bride
This morn, and we're bereft;
No other cook, however, wide,
Can fill the gap she's left.

—*Punch*.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HOUSING THE NEW HEADGEAR.

The housing problem of the new headgear has become almost more acute than any municipal question can possibly be, writes our Lady Correspondent. Hats were easily disposed of in the days when a toque or two would slide into odd corners of cupboard or drawer, and the circumference of a picture hat was little more than that of an ordinary soup-plate, instead of the monstrosity for which Fashion at present holds a brief. Few chests of drawers—at least in London flats—are capable of doing more than hold the fringe of the numbers of hats which even the most moderately ambitious woman possesses, while no wardrobe and cupboard space could possibly be calculated to meet the requirements of the new cart-wheel headgear of the moment. The latest method of overcoming the difficulty is to utilise old dress-boxes as emergency storage, ordinary hat-boxes being, of course, absolutely useless if a straight brim is to be preserved.

FOR SMALL ROOMS.

To obviate the untidiness of allowing pyramids of dress-boxes to usurp all the breathing space in the room, which is bound to be the case where storage is limited, the plan should be tried of covering them with fancy cotton material or with art linen, in which glorified condition they form by no means unsightly objects on the top of a cupboard or even piled on a low table. The great secret of covering boxes of this description lies, moreover in using washable materials and to be able to remove the case and have it laundered is always half the battle anything of the nature of a light material soiling so quickly in London. Instead of gumming it on to the boards, a much better plan is that of drawing the square of linen over the box and catching it up where required with a large brass paper fastener, which, forced through cardboard and material is quite strong enough to hold both together.

A GOOD PLAN.

A pile of boxes placed one on the other is apt, however, to prove a trouble in the end when the lowest is perhaps the only one which is required and to prevent the work of unpacking the whole etalage to get at a single hat it is an excellent plan to slit up one side of the box so that all that is necessary is to lift up the lid slightly when the flap will fall, and the hat can be drawn out without disturbing those above.

OUR YOUTHS AND MAIDENS.

"A slashing attack upon the physique and manners of the modern Englishman is made by Sophie Leppel, of London, in "Die Welt-Warte," a German magazine,' says the "Glasgow Evening News." "The typical John Bull, she admits, is still to be found in all parts of Great Britain, but he is generally middle-aged—a relic of a generation that is passing away. For the younger generation of Englishmen she has nothing but scorn.

YOUTHS WHO CAN'T WALK.

"'In Germany,' she says, 'an educated man is expected to possess the manners of a gentleman, whether born an aristocrat or not and one rarely meets with an exception. It is different in England.

"'The average young plebeian Englishman can neither walk, sit, nor stand like an English aristocrat or a German officer,' she declares,

"'To observe him bowing and dancing, or raising his hat to a lady in the street is a painful sight. He is apparently totally unconscious of the defects in his gait and manners. All his thoughts seem to be taken up with some kind of sport and cigarette smoking.' Sport, argues this vehement lady, may, with a great amount of truth, be regarded as one of the chief causes of English physical deterioration, because it leads them to neglect rational physical training.

"For the footballer, for instance, she has no mercy: 'The average footballer may be recognised by a lanky figure, slouching gait, hollow cheeks, bad skin, defective teeth, sunken eyes, and thin hair; he is also perpetually smoking cigarettes.

"'Even in pictures he can be seen in an ungainly attitude, making some kind of grimace and frequently with his mouth open. The face of the English plebeian sportsman does not exhibit a high order of intellect.'

OUR ENGLISH GIRLS.

"But the English girls evidently have captured this lady's heart. 'As to plebeian English women,' she continues, 'many beautiful girls can be seen daily in the principal streets of London at midday and in the afternoon, and it would be difficult to distinguish them from aristocrats because they have so cleverly copied the manners and becoming style of dress of the upper ten thousand.

"'Their beautiful hair, complexions, teeth, and figures make them well worthy of admiration. Their manners are equally graceful and dignified. That English plebeian girls are intelligent is proved by the fact that they successfully compete with men.'

MEN UNWORTHY OF THE GIRLS.

"The English woman's countrymen are not worthy of the girls is the parting shot which this merciless critic fires at the men. 'Where the plebeian English girl appears to lack ideality,' she winds up, 'is in the choice of her sweetheart. On Sundays hundreds of young couples can be seen in the parks, the young man usually representing a picture of physical deterioration, his partner being generally a beautiful and high-spirited girl. The only reason for this apparent bad taste must be the dearth of good-looking young men, so that any sort of sweetheart is better than none.'"

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THEREBY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundations of success. A man with a defective memory cannot succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bot, of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G Market, Bombay, No. 2.

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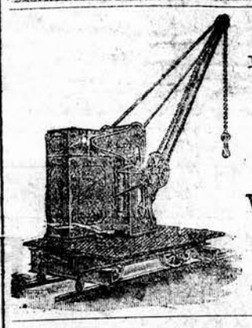

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE, N. 72.

Too Old at 40
HOW YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE MAY BE RETAINED.
Exceptional Opportunities for our Readers.

What is the cry that now goes up, that now rings from one end of the land to the other, which is shouted demonstratively by employers and wailed in melancholy fashion by employes. Nothing less than "Too old at forty." And in nowise is this manifested more greatly than in the increasing baldness and greyness which has afflicted humanity.

Take a hundred typical men and women of to-day, and what do you find—that nine-tenths of these will show an alarming and significant extent of hair weakness and deterioration!

Have you ever given a thought to the important fact that all such hair weakness finds a responsive and echoing counterpart in the features. That the lack of nutrition and virility which saps the hair growth has a parallel influence on the lines and looks of the face.

Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows! Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Is there a "way out"? Most undoubtedly; and that "way out" is now being placed prominently before the British Public, for the proprietors of Edwards "Harlene," the most renowned, powerful, and celebrated hair restorer and stimulant ever produced—not only assert that in "Harlene" will be found the means of transforming weak, disordered, stagnant, hair growth into activity and health, but they back this assertion by offering a special gift bottle of this great hair-specific to everyone who acknowledges the need for such help, for the purpose of a personal test.

Dignitaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Harlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.

Have you not the highest interest in your personal appearance? Examine yourself, and see if the fault is not in your hair. That is the "weakness," and in this free offer is indicated the "way out."

When this special bottle is finished you can procure your supplies from all chemists and stores, the world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co, 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special gift bottle of "Harlene" necessary for the one week's free personal test to which the article refers. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of paper.

Name.....

Address.....

A HOSPITAL NURSE

Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

Cured Outright.

A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request).

PHOSFERINE
The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands
To the Royal Family | H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Empress of Russia | H.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece | H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/2½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
(The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/2½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

BUCHANAN'S BUCHANAN'S BUCHANAN'S "BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKY SCOTCH WHISKY SCOTCH WHISKY

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER
REGINA PILSENER BRAND.
From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.
Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, R. DITMAR, Bombay.
Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
DIET is most important to all. To live we must eat—so study your dietary.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S is a well-balanced and self-contained food of the highest possible form of nourishment—is easily digested and quickly assimilated—invigorates the strong—strengthens and builds up the weak. The best breakfast and supper beverage—can be taken hot or cold.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [31ST AUGUST, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
122 Bars Silver..	2,23,570	London ...	International Bank.
2 Boxes Gold Bullion.	2,761		
Sov. & half Sov...	6,450	Aden ...	C. Khooshal.
Gold Coins.....	5,872		
Rupees	3,250		
3 Bundles Rs...	6,400	Muscat.....	MacMackenzie and Co.
1 Bundle Rs...	500	Dubai	do.
1 Bundle Rs ...	1,000	Dubai	do.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	... 1,139	bales.
Wheat	... 17,529	cwts.
Linseed	... 152	,,
Rapeseed	... nil	,,
Gingellyseed	... 339	,,
Poppyseed	... 882	,,
Groundnuts	... 190	,,
Castorseed	... 1,409	,,
Rice	... 9,635	,,
Myrabollams	... 1,947	,,
Cottonseed... ...	... 2,943	,,
Mowraseed	... 883	,,
Gram	... 76	,,
Joowar	... nil	,,
Maize	... nil	

All Markets closed for Ganesh Chaturthi Holiday.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 25th Aug 1908, as compared with the statement of 17th Aug 1908:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug 17. Rs.	a.	p.	Aug. 25. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,62,50,000	0	0	1,62,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	2,21,98,044	6	5	2,14,74,543	6	2
Other Deposits, &c	16,32,13,005	14	6	16,74,30,962	9	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	6,56,584	7	3	9,58,703	4	2
Sundries	11,57,776	2	6	11,85,510	15	9
Rs...	22,35,05,410	14	8	22,72,99,720	3	8
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	3,29,65,474	0	0	3,38,54,682	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	32,37,280	0	0	31,90,539	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ... Bills discounted, &c	4,04,68,968	12	9	4,20,42,038	7	5
Balances with other Banks ...	4,07,23,849	5	0	4,37,01,868	12	8
Bullion	2,37,20,778	6	8	2,48,67,724	14	1
Dead Stock.....	12,60,780	5	4	12,73,231	4	6
Stamps	4,053	0	0	4,053	0	0
Sundries	16,71,669	1	10	16,61,553	14	7
	15,219	6	1	15,150	10	1
	3,60,944	0	10	2,89,913	0	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	14,43,28,375	6	6	15,09,60,885	0	0
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	7,91,77,035	8	2	7,63,38,835	3	8
	22,35,05,410	14	8	22,72,99,720	3	8

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office.....	2,82,580	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	4,49,921	do
Other Deposits	41,87,957	Increase.
Post Bills.....	3,02,119	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	8,42,458	Increase.
Loans	15,73,070	do
Accounts of Credit.....	29,78,019	do
Mercantile Bills.....	11,46,946	do
Cash at Head Office	34,32,635	Decrease.
Cash at Branches	6,54,434	Increase.

Percentage 39·98.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 1st September.

367.—Detail for the week ending 5th Instant :—

Tuesday, 1st Inst.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-45 p.m.

"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Wednesday, 2nd Inst.—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

"K" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday, 4th Inst.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a.m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday, 4th Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Saturday, 5th Inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-30 a. m.

368.—Reservists.—It is proposed to form a Reserve Company at an early date. N. C. Officers and Volunteers who wish to transfer to the above Company are requested to forward their names to Head-Quarters.

369.—Bugle Practice.—It is notified for information that Bugle Practice will be on every Wednesday at 8 p.m. on the Maidan until further orders and not on Tuesday as previously notified.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 1st September.

1. There will be Sword and Carbine Drill for new Members at the Town Hall this evening at 6 p.m.

2. There will be drill for all members at the Riding School on Thursday the 3rd instant at 7 30 a.m. punctually.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Major, Commanding B. L. H.

SIR Alexander Hosie, Commerical Attaché at Pekin, will represent the British Foreign Office at the International Opium Commission which meets at Shanghai early in January. The Colonial and Indian delegates have not yet been nominated, and possibly India will be represented by an experienced official from the Bombay Presidency.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,445
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	62½
Bank of Bengal.....	500	500	12 ,,	1,500
Bank of Madras.....	500	500	10 ,,	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 14 ,,	63½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 ,,	53
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	13 ,,	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue now issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	465
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	160
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	615
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co	250	250	12½	650
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	490
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,720
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,110
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	260
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	97
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	xd 905
David	250	250	20	355
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	760
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,435
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515½
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	470
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1 150
James Greaves	500	500	25	370
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10	160
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	775
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	755
Leopold	100	100	3	55
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,400
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,910
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,025
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53½
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20½
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	207
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	695
Phœnix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	915
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	580
Shahapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
Shri Mahrati	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,240
Suti	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,310
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 312
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld,,	100	20	½	15
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	125
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 10600
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	824	xd 2700
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	159
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	139
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	23
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	885
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	335 277½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 340
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	460
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	33
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	{ D. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	{ div. 12 51
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 280
Telephone Company,	25	25	yr. 14	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	620

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	99½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Proach City	200	200	14	275
Fort.....	475	475	12½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Indian Cotton	135	135	11½	130
Khangaum	400	400	25	300
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile	12	175	NIL.	57
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	25	580
N w East Indian	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	50	853
New Surat	500	500	40	500
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	500
Osmri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhang	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Samoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co	1,000	1,000	140	1,400
Sind	1,000	1,000	35	720
Surat City	400	400	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld.....	200	200	...	1,015
Wardhwan G. & P...	1,000	1,000	80	125
	150	50	12	

THE TWO SERVICES.

GUNNERY IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

The China Squadron is carrying out the heavy gunlayers' test, and if the results are as good as those which have attended the light quick-firing test, there is every expectation of this small, but highly efficient squadron again occupying the premier position in the annual firing returns. In taking over the command of the China station early this year Vice-Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton inherited, as it were, from Vice-Admiral Sir A. W. Moore, a flagship in the "King Alfred," which held a world's record for gunnery, and the determinstion apparently is to sustain this reputation. In point of fact the firing in the light quick-firing test which took place at Wei-hai-Wei on July 15, is better than it was last year, as is seen by the following comparative results for the 12-pounder guns : 1907, 143 rounds, 100 hits ; 1908, 143 rounds, 104 hits. Last year the best 12-pounder gun fired 12 rounds and made 11 hits, whereas this year the highest individual score was 16 rounds 14 hits, which is claimed as a world's record for this type of gun. The credit for this remarkable firing belongs to H. Blaydes, a seaman gunner, who has not yet qualified as a gunlayer third class. Another meritorious performance was made by Able Seaman beech (Seaman Gunner), in getting off 17 rounds and 13 hits from a three-pounder. Just before his time was up Beech unfortunately had a misfire, but for which, it is believed, he would have been able to fire 18 rounds.

GOOD EXAMPLE EMULATED.

While heartily congratulating Sir Hedworth Lambton and the officers and ship's company of the "King Alfred" on these splendid results, a special meed of praise must be given to Lieutenant W. F. French, the gunnery officer, and the group of officers and guns' crews who have been influenced by his enthusiastic desire to see the flagship of the China Squadron again setting a good example to consorts. That these efforts have not been in vain may be gathered from the results attained by the other units of Sir Hedworth Lambton's command. For instance, from the "Bedford's" eight 12-pounders 76 rounds were fired, with 51 hits, the best gun firing 11 rounds, all of which hit the bullseye. The rate of fire was also good, 10·36 rounds being got off per minute with an average of 6.95 hits. The "Kent," another ship with a good record in gunnery is credited this year with 42 hits out of 75 rounds from her 12-pounders, the best run being 10 rounds, 8 hits. The "Kent's" rate of fire was 10.22 round per minute, with an average of 5.72 hits. These highly creditable figures suggest that "St. Barbara" was unduly severe in his recent condemnation of the gunlayers' test as a useless expenditure of ammunition.

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

During the recent cruise of the Mediterranean Fleet the ships coaled at Corfu from the colliers Pendeen and Boynton, with following results :—

	Amount (Tons.)	Average Per Hour.
"Prince of Wales".....	280.....	140 0
"Goliath"	1,805.....	138 6
"Glory"	1,025.....	136·6
"Queen"	756.....	118·1
"Suffolk".....	979.....	66·3
"Bacchante"	512.....	59·0
"Barham"	190 ...	36·2
"Lancaster".....	290.....	35·5
"Husar"	60.....	14·1

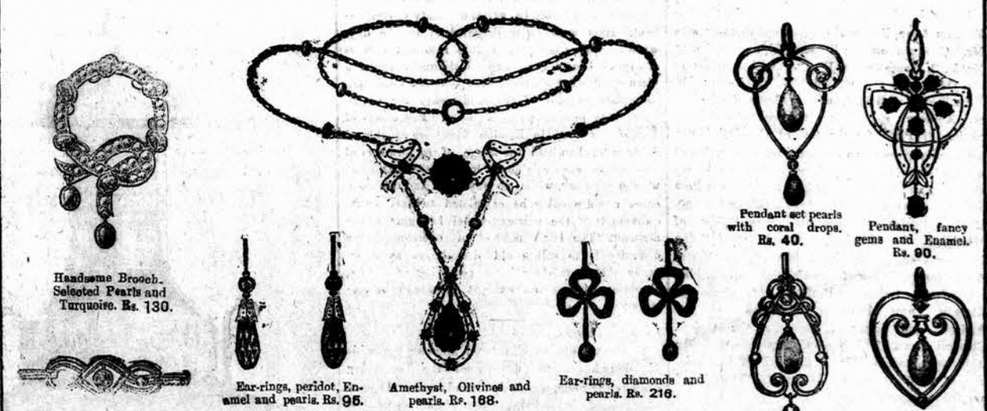
Although the "Queen" (Admiral Sir Charles Drury's flagship) stands fourth in the coaling averages, she carried off leading honours in the fleet regatta held at Lefkimo on August 3 and 4 by winning the Subordinate Officer Cup, the "Royal Sovereign" Challenge Trophy, and the Officers' Skiff Race. By the way, the "Queen" is expected to return to England in November, as Sir Charles Drury is coming home before the completion of his two years' appointment in order to take up the command at the Nore in succession to Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, who in December will, it is understood, be promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet.

THE ARMY COUNCIL.

Articles and hints which appear from time to time in the Press might seem to suggest that there was a strong feeling in the Army that a time had come for the restoration of the office of commander-in-chief. We have been at some pains to make inquiries into this question, and have arrived at the conclusion that the real dissatisfaction is with the Army Council and not at the want of a commander-in-chief. Most soldiers are aware that a commander-in-chief upon the old lines is impossible, and though some might like to see an officer bearing that title, there is no strong body of opinion in favour of the reinstitution of the office. That there should be discontent with the Army Council is not at all surprising. It is a subject of profound disappointment that officers of high rank and great attainments have proved so unstable in dealing with military affairs. The manner in which the Army Council was brought into existence probably left something to desire, and the extraordinary way in which distinguished officers were treated as a consequence will long live in the memory of the Army. It is constantly alleged, and we are afraid with too much reason, that the reconstitution of the War Office has had the unexpected effect of placing greater power in civilian hands. If this is the case the fault must lie with those members of the Army Council who have shown such deplorable pliancy when they have had to deal with mutually destructive systems brought forward for their consideration. Sir William Nicholson is at the War Office as Chief of the General Staff, and has now had ample time to become acquainted with the condition of affairs, and he will ere long have Sir Ian Hamilton as his colleague in the office of Adjutant-General. We hope that the Army Council will thus be strengthened, and act with consistency in the pursuit of its objects, and will permit no further change in our military organisation until the necessity for change has been clearly demonstrated. As to the commander-in-chief after the Duke of Cambridge's time he became almost absolutely helpless. He had no financial authority, and he could practically do nothing without the consent of the civilian clerk, except in the matter of Army patronage. We see no hope of a successor having greater opportunities.

A NAVAL correspondent states that during a battle practice gunlayers' test, carried out this week by the Eastern Destroyer Flotilla in the Orkneys, a world's record was made by the Gunlayer Petty Officer J. W. Willis, of H.M.S. Boyne, firing a 12-pounder. The ship was advancing to the floating target, which was 6ft. by 8ft., at fourteen knots. The range during the time of firing was 1,000 to 500 yards. Fourteen rounds were fired with a result of fourteen hits in 55secs. A previous best with a 12-pounder is that of Able-Seamen Lovett in the First Cruiser Squadron, who, earlier this year, made ten hits out of thirteen rounds in one minute. In the same time Gunner Brown, R.M.A., with the 6-in. gun fired eleven rounds and hit the target ten times.

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.



Handsome Brooch. Selected Pearls and Turquoise. Rs. 130.

Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.

Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.

Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 216.

Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.

Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.

Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.

Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.

Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.

Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50

Pendant, coral centre set pearls Rs. 40.

Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 165

Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.

Set Blouse pins set pearls. Rs. 55.

Gold Hat Pin Rs. 10.

Pearl and Amethyst Necklet. Rs. 115.

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THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs 10
Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15

Guaranteed for three Years.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

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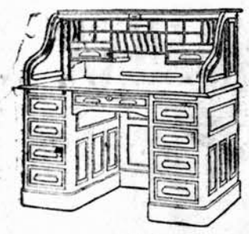

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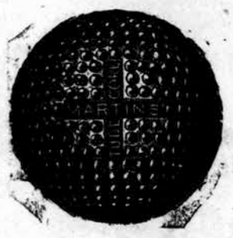

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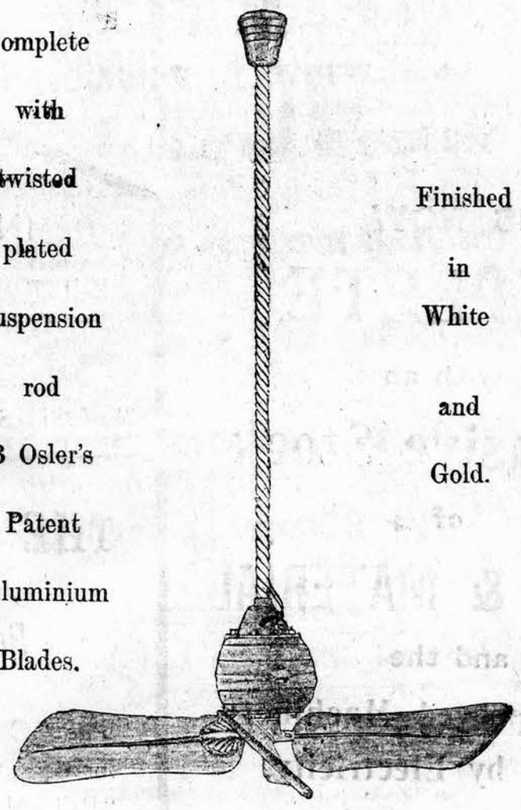

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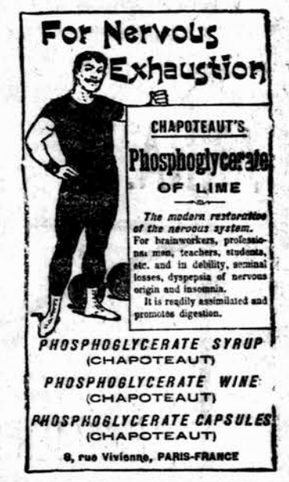
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